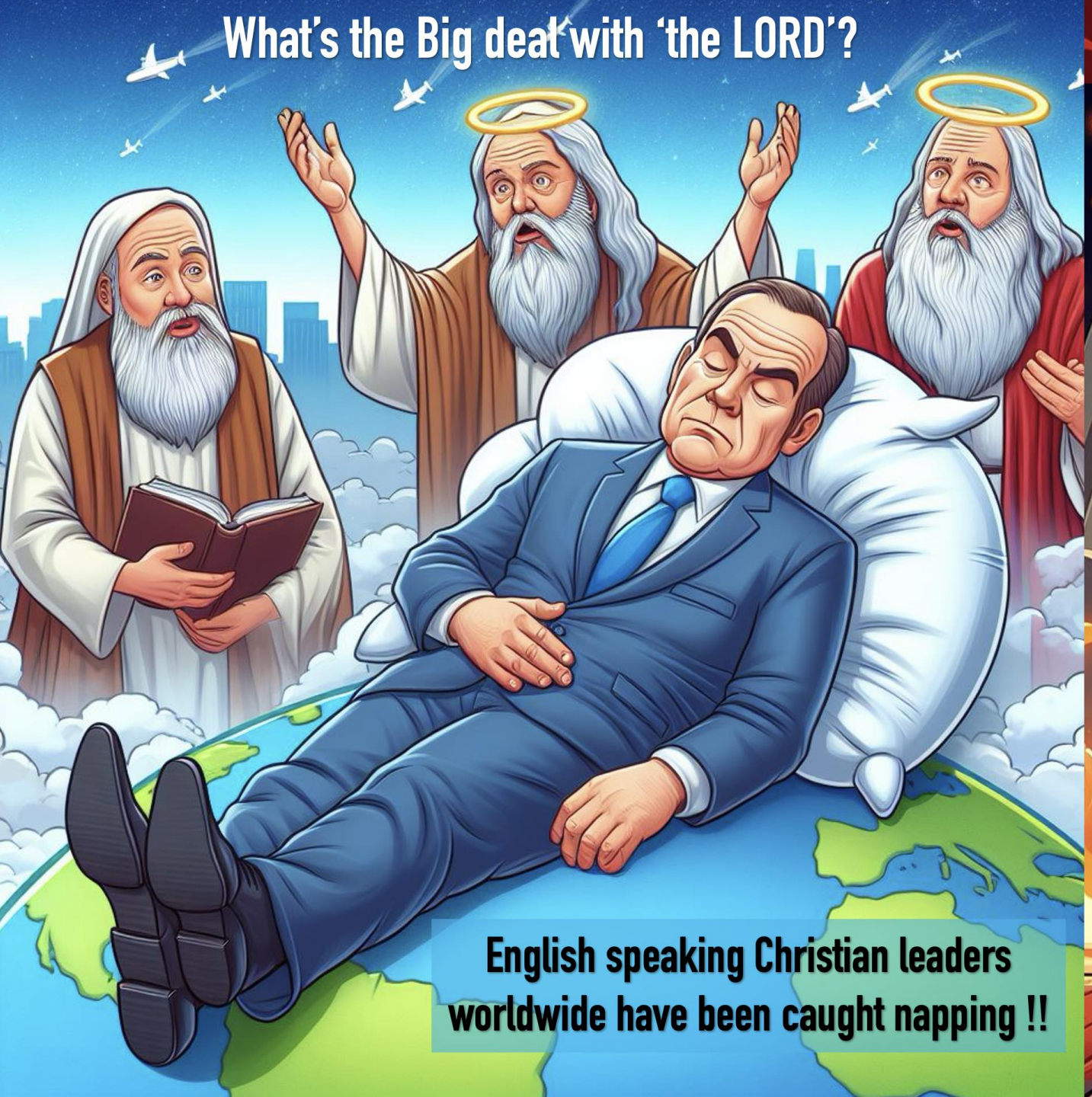
What's the Big deal with 'the LORD'?
English speaking Christian leaders worldwide have been caught napping !!

I Managed to FOOL them ALL
I did it! I did it! I did it!!!!!

Why Use The Name YeHoVah?

The purpose of this presentation is to explain in scientific, terms why the name Yehovah should be used when referring to the Elohim of the Hebrew Scriptures.

The truth is still the truth, even if no one believes it;
A lie is still a lie, even if everyone believes it.

What is worse is when the truth is replaced by silence, the silence then becomes a lie.

"Truth remains unwavering, regardless of belief;
falsehood persists as falsehood, regardless of consensus.
Yet, there's a deeper quandary:
when truth surrenders to silence, that silence metamorphoses into falsehood."

SO, Always speak the Truth

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Dr. Abraham Mathews – Avraham Matityahu אברהם מתתיהו

The Proper Personal Name of ELOHIM

For the Jews reading the Tanakh (OT)
or when reciting the Shema,
God's personal name as revealed in the Hebrew scriptures,
Is NOT "Hashem" or "Adonai" or even "Elohim"

For the Christians reading God's word in English,
it is NOT "the LORD" or "God" or "GOD".

For the Christian Scholars and Jehovah Witnesses,
it is NOT Yahweh or Jehovah.

His name is Yehovah

The 2 main Hebrew documents used in this presentation are:

The Aleppo Codex:

www.aleppocodex.org/newsite/index.html

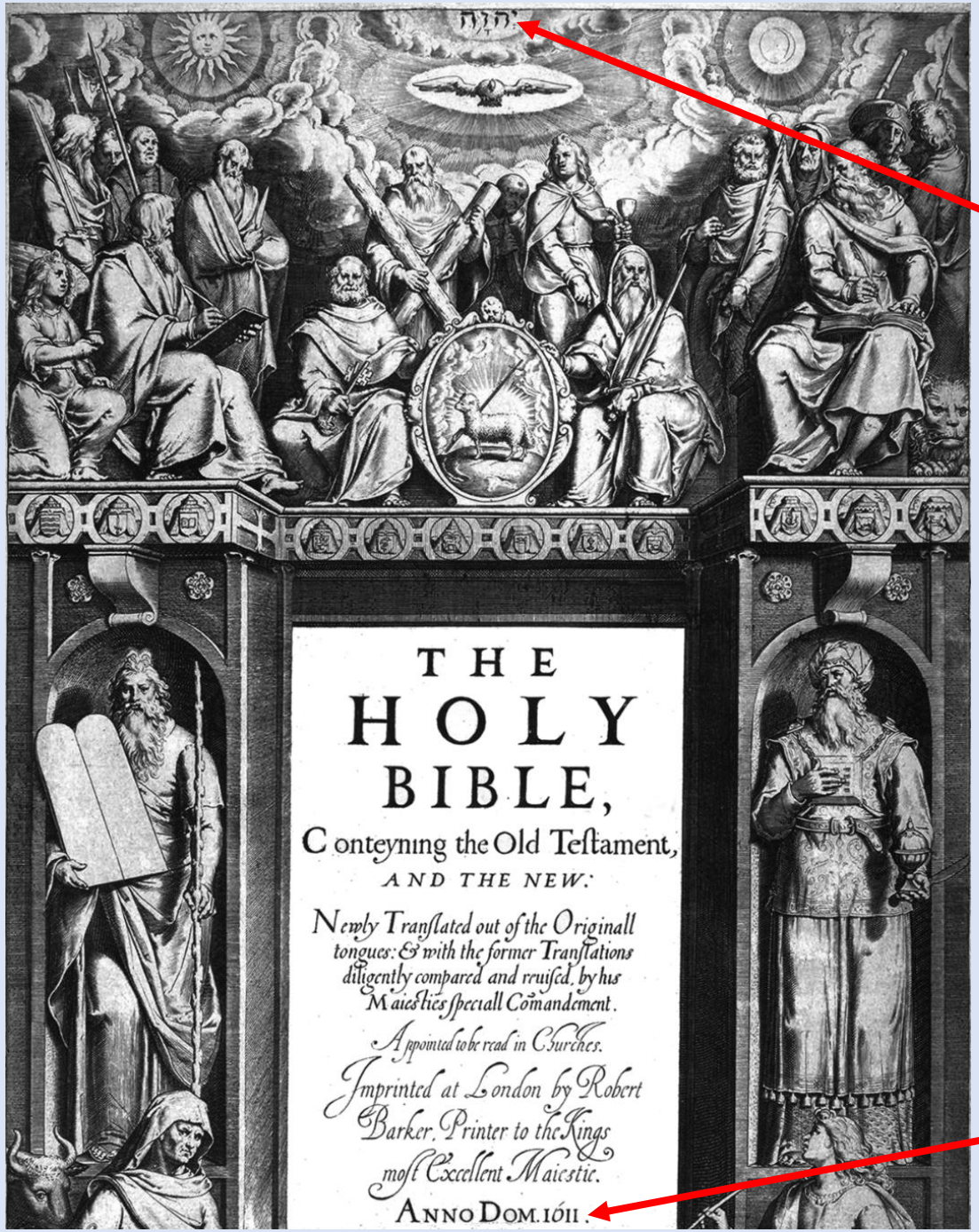
The Leningrad Codex:

www.tanach.us/Tanach.xml#Home

The Leningrad Codex (complete download):

www.seforimonline.org/seforimdb/pdf/264.pdf

This Presentation is for
All Those who knowing The truth,
choose to say Silent !!


יהוה
THE
HOLY
BIBLE,
Conteyning the Old Teſtament,
AND THE NEW:
Newly Tranſlated out of the Originall tongues: & with the former Tranſlations diligently compared and reuiſed, by his Maieſties ſpeciall Comandement.
Appointed to be read in Churches.
Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.
Anno Dom. 1611.

יְהוָה

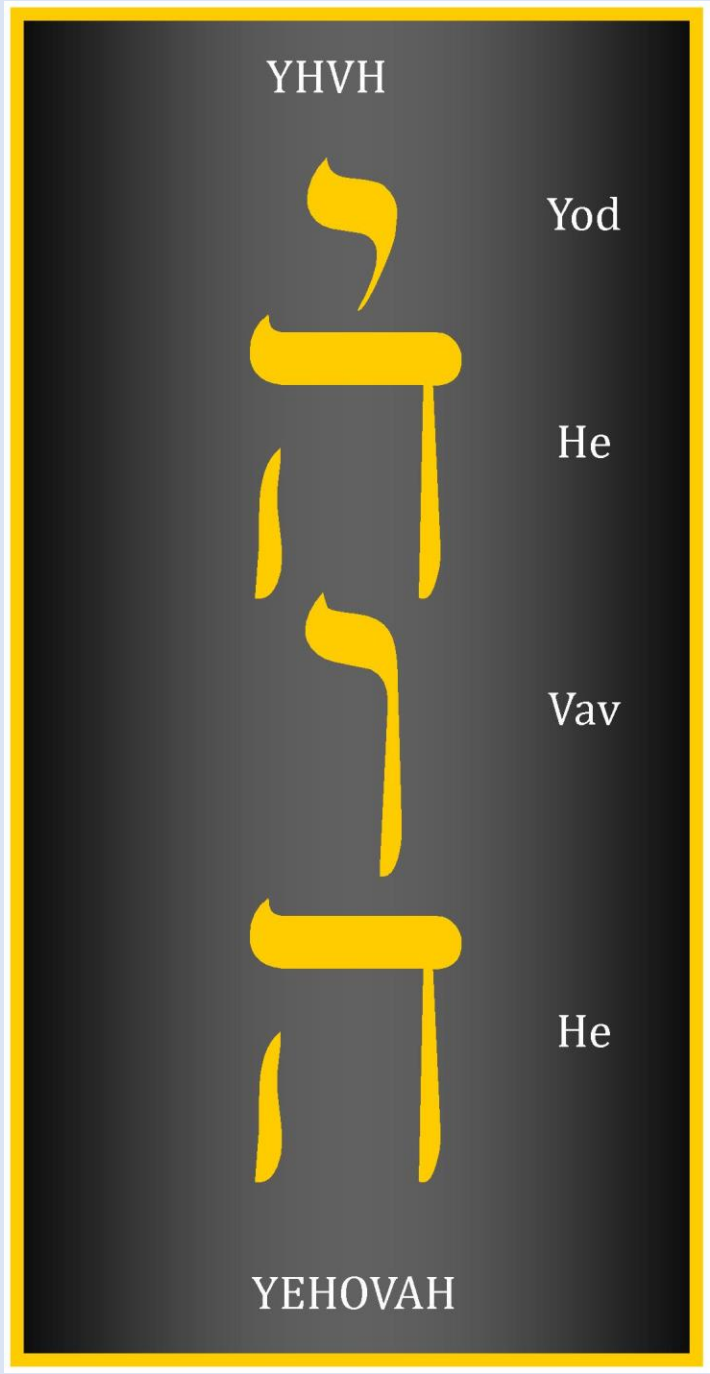
King James Bible 1611
Shows YHVH with correct
Vowels on top.

SO they knew how to
Pronouce it: YeHoVaH.

YET they substituted it for
'the LORD'.

The glaring question then is
WHY did these scholars
Make this huge blunder?

1611 Edition



These letters of the Hebrew Aleph Bet (alphabet), Strong's H3068, match the Hebrew) יְהוָהYĕhovah), and represent the proper name of GOD as found in Exodus 6:3, Psalm 83:18, Isaiah 12:2 and Isaiah 26:4 KJV.

That men may know that you, whose name alone is YēHôVâH [יְהוָה], are the most high over all the earth.

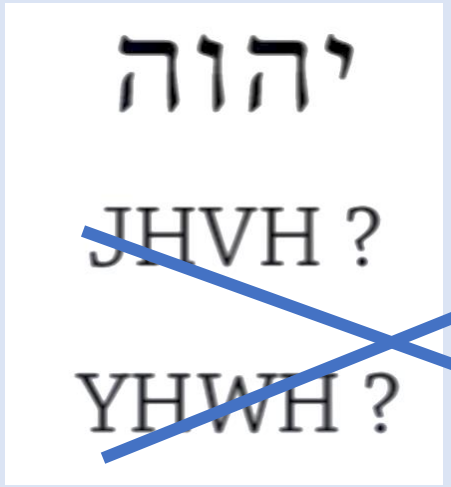
And God said moreover unto Moses, This shalt thou say unto
The children of Israel, **Yehovah**, God of your fathers, the God
Of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath
Sent me unto you: this is my name for ever, and this is my
memorial unto all generations (Exodus 3:15)

One of the characteristics of our God is consistency. He does not change. He says what He means and means what He says. He does not say one thing today and change His mind tomorrow and say a totally differernt thing the day after. He is the same – today and for EVER.

Our God is not without a name. He has revealed His name. It is "Yehovah". This is not a secret name. He wanted ALL generations to know his name, not just the Jews reading the Tanakh (Old Testament).

When He says "this is my name forever". It means what it says. In other words, Yehova's name will stand for ever. It will not be forgotten or replaced by another name. Men might try to blot it out, but their efforts will go in vain. Men have indeed tried to blot out His name. In fact while translating it from the Hebrew, they substituted it with a title "the LORD".

Although its existence in the original Hebrew OT cannot be denied, what is surpring and shocking is that this Holy Divine Name "Yehova" is TOTALLY missing in the New Testament. Conspiracy ? Yes !!



Jehovah

Yahweh

Yahuah

Started by Jehovah Witnesses in the 1800s

Started by Modern Liberal Christians – The Authorized Version (1901) & Lexham English Bible released by Logos Bible Software in 2010. The Hebrew language does not have the letter 'J' or 'W'.

The names Jehovah, Yahweh, Yahuah do not exit in the original Hebrew or Greek Scriptures. They are all man-made names and they rob God of His Glory (clever manipulation and deceit of the evil one). Over a period of time, they have made their way into modern Bible translations, Songs, Software and even Preaching ! Christians should be encouraged to STOP using these false, fancy, made up names, lest they grieve the Holy Spirit.

"My people are destroyed from lack of knowledge. Because you have rejected knowledge, I also reject you as my priests; because you have ignored the law of your Elohim, I also will ignore your children" (Hosea 4:6).

Jeremiah 31:31-34

""Behold, the days are coming, says **YeHoVaH**
when I will make a new covenant with the house of Yashar'el
and with the house of Yahudah–
not according to the covenant that I made with their
fathers in the day that I took them by the hand to lead them
out of the land of Egypt, My covenant which they broke,
though I was a husband to them, says **YeHoVaH**
But this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Yashar'el
after those days, says **YeHoVaH**
I will put My law in their minds, and write it on their hearts;
and I will be their Elohim, and they shall be My people.
No more shall every man teach his neighbor, and every man his brother,
saying, 'Know ' **YeHoVaH** ' for they all shall know Me,
from the least of them to the greatest of them, says **YeHoVaH**
For I will forgive their iniquity,
and their sin I will remember no more.""

Ezekiel 36:20-23

"When they came to the nations, wherever they went,
they profaned My holy name—when they said of them,
'These are the people of YeHoVaH
and yet they have gone out of His land.'
But I had concern for My holy name,
which the house of Israel had profaned
among the nations wherever they went.
"Therefore say to the house of Israel, '
Thus says YeHoVaH Elohim:
"I do not do this for your sake, O house of Israel,
but for My holy name's sake,
which you have profaned among the nations
wherever you went.
And I will sanctify My great name,
which has been profaned among the nations,
which you have profaned in their midst;
and the nations shall know that I am YeHoVaH ,"
says YeHoVaH Elohim,
"when I am hallowed in you before their eyes."

Exposing The Greatest Conspiracy Of All Tir
Regarding our Creator's name 'YHVH', Yeho

ALL Christians Should Take Note - The Name of the God of the Jews & Christians is YeHoVaH

In fact, this should be called conspiracy of conspiracies. A deliberate attempt has been made to camouflage and distort the very name of a Holy God. God has a name. It represents authority and individuality. The Tetragrammaton (4 letter word) "YHVH" appears approximately 6,828 times in the Old Testament of the Hebrew Bible. On an average, 1 in 4 verses has the name YHVH at least once.

The Jews: After the destruction of the 2nd temple and the persecution and their dispersion in AD 72, the Jews were forced to scatter throughout the world. Many ceased using the name YHVH fearing a backlash. However, for bizarre reasons, they substituted the word YHVH by pronouncing it with 'Adonai' (meaning my Lord), 'Elohim' (meaning supreme majesty), or Hashem simply meaning 'the Name'. After their return back to Israel, to this day, the Jews do not use the name of YHVH and in their Shema which every devout Jew is supposed to recite 2 or 3 times a day, they use the word Adonai instead of YHVH. **There is no commandment in the Bible forbidding people to use the divine name and yet, the Jews don't utter the words 'Yehovah'.**

The Greeks: In the Septuagint, the Greek translation of the OT of the Bible, the word "Kyrios" (κύριος) is used 6814 times to substitute "YHVH". Κύριος neither appears or sounds like Yehovah.

Translations of the Bible worldwide, is an example of Blind following the blind. Many of them incorporated the Yahweh and many like the Jehovah Witnesses put in the Word as Jehovah.

Elohim [אֱלֹהִים]

The very 1st verse in Genesis 1 states: "In the beginning Elohim created the heavens and the earth."

The Bible does not use the word 'God' because the translated word throughout the Bible, 'God' or 'god' is used for pagan idols.

The word “Elohim” appears 32 times in the very first chapter of Genesis (Genesis 1:1-31). This chapter recounts the creation narrative, where “Elohim” is used consistently to refer to as the creator of the heavens, the earth, and all living things. The frequent use of “Elohim” emphasizes the power and authority of God in the creation process.

In Hebrew whenever a word ends with 'im', it becomes plural. Seraphim is the plural for Seraph, Cherubim the plural for Cherub. Thus Elohim is the plural for Eloha indicating plurality.

Elohim denotes "Supreme powers".

https://www.blueletterbible.org/lexicon/h3068/kjv/wlc/0-1/

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SEARCH STUDY DEVOTIONALS HELP APPS & TOOLS MINISTRIES

BLUE LETTER BIBLE HELP QUICKNAV ADV. OPTIONS Verse or Word(s) KJV KJV CLICK TO CHANGE

COPY COPY OPTIONS

Lexicon :: Strong's H3068 - *Yᵉhōvâ*

יְהוָה

Transliteration	Pronunciation
Yᵉhōvâ	yeh-ho-vaw'

Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper noun with reference to deity	From הָיָה (H1961)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 484a

KJV Translation Count — Total: 6,519x

The KJV translates Strong's H3068 in the following manner: LORD (6,510x), GOD (4x), JEHOVAH (4x), variant (1x).

Lexicon :: Strong's H430 - *'ĕlōhîm*

אֱלֹהִים

Transliteration	Pronunciation
'ĕlōhîm	el-o-heem'

Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	Plural of אֱלוֹהַּ (H433)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 93c

KJV Translation Count — Total: 2,606x

The KJV translates Strong's H430 in the following manner: God (2,346x), god (244x), judge (5x), GOD (1x), goddess (2x), great (2x), mighty (2x), angels (1x), exceeding (1x), God-ward (with H4136) (1x), godly (1x).

Names ending in ‘El”

1) Daniel (דָּנִיֵּאל) - “God is my judge”
2) Gabriel (גַּבְרִיאֵל) - “God is my strength”
3) Michael (מִיכָאֵל) - “Who is like God?”
4) Raphael (רָפָאֵל) - “God has healed”
5) Samuel (שְׁמוּאֵל) - “Heard by God” or “Name of God”
6) Uriel (אוּרִיאֵל) - “God is my light”
7) Nathaniel (נְתַנְאֵל) - “God has given”
8) Ezekiel (יְחֶזְקֵאל) - “God will strengthen”
9) Joel (יוֹאֵל) - “Yahweh is God”
10) Emmanuel (עִמָּנוּאֵל) - “God is with us”

1. Eliel (אֱלִיאֵל) - “My God is God”
2. Ezekiel (יְחֶזְקֵאל) - “God will strengthen”
3. Eliuel (אֱלִיוּאֵל) - “God is exalted”
4. Elishamael (אֱלִישָׁמָאֵל) - “God hears”
5. Elizuriel (אֱלִיצוּרֵאל) - “God is my rock”
6. Elpaalel (אֶלְפַּעַלֵאל) - “God acts”
7. Elidadel (אֶלְדָּדֵאל) - “God has loved”
8. Elkaniel (אֶלְקָנָאֵל) - “God has created”
9. Elnathaniel (אֶלְנָתַנֵאל) - “God has given”
10. Elimelechel (אֱלִימֶלֶכֵאל) - “My God is king”

– יְהוָהYehvah Genesis 2:4
– יְהֹוָהYehovah Genesis 3:14
– יֱהֹוִהYehovih Judges 16:28
– יֱהוִהYehvih Genesis 15:2
– יְהֹוִהYehovih 1Kings 2:26
– יְהוִהYehvih Ezekiel 24:24

These variations reflect how the Masoretes supplied **different vowel points** to the sacred Name יהוה, often blending it with the vowels of *Adonai* "Lord" or *Elohim* "God" to guide traditional Jewish reading practices without pronouncing the Divine Name directly.

There aer other variations like "Yehoh, Yahuh, Yahveh, Yahuhe

1. Genesis 2:4 — יְהוָה Yehvah

Hebrew:

אֵלֶּה תוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהִבָּרְאָם בְּיוֹם עֲשׂוֹת יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמָיִם׃

Transliteration:

Êlleh toledot ha-shamayim v’ha-aretz b’hibbare’am, b’yom asot Yehvah Elohim eretz v’shamayim.

Translation:

“These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that **Yehvah God** made the earth and the heavens.”

Note: Here יהוה is pointed **יְהוָה** Yehvah, using the vowels of *Adonai*.

2. Genesis 3:14 — יְהֹוָה Yehovah

Hebrew:

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל־הַנָּחָשׁ כִּי עָשִׂיתָ זֹּאת אָרוּר אַתָּה מִכָּל־הַבְּהֵמָה וּמִכֹּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה עַל־גְּחֹנְךָ תֵלֵךְ וְעָפָר תֹּאכַל כָּל־יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ׃

Transliteration:

Vayomer Yehovah Elohim el-ha-nachash, ki asita zot, arur attah mikol ha-behemah u-mikkol chayat ha-sadeh; al gechoncha teilekh v’afar to’chal kol y’mei chayeykha.

Translation:

“And **Yehovah God** said to the serpent: Because you have done this, cursed are you above all livestock and above every beast of the field; on your belly you shall go, and dust you shall eat all the days of your life.”

Note: יהוה here is pointed **יְהֹוָה Yehovah**.

3. Judges 16:28 — יֱהוִה Yehovih

Hebrew:

וַיִּקְרָא שִׁמְשׁוֹן אֶל־יְהוָה וַיֹּאמַר אֲדֹנָי יֱהוִה זָכְרֵנִי נָא וְחַזְּקֵנִי נָא אַךְ־הַפַּעַם הַזֶּה הָאֱלֹהִים וְאִנָּקְמָה נְקַם־אַחַת מִשְׁתֵּי עֵינַי מִפְּלִשְׁתִּים׃

Transliteration:

Vayikra Shimshon el-Yehovih vayomer, Adonai Yehovih, zakhreini na, v’chaz’qeini na, ach-hapa’am hazzeh ha-Elohim, v’innak’mah nekam achat mishtei einai mip’lishtim.

Translation:

“And Samson called to **Yehovih** and said, ‘O Lord Yehovih, remember me, I pray, and strengthen me, I pray, only this once, O God, that I may take vengeance upon the Philistines for my two eyes.’”

Note: יהוה is vocalized **יֱהוִה Yehovih** here, because it follows *Adonai* — to avoid repetition *Adonai Adonai*. The Masoretes gave it the vowels of *Elohim*.

4. Genesis 15:2 — יֱהוִה Yehvih

Hebrew:

וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם אֲדֹנָי יֱהוִה מַה־תִּתֶּן־לִּי וְאָנֹכִי הוֹלֵךְ עֲרִירִי וּבֶן־מֶשֶׁק בֵּיתִי הוּא דַּמֶּשֶׂק אֱלִיעֶזֶר׃

Transliteration:

Vayomer Avram, Adonai Yehvih, mah titten-li, v'anokhi holekh ariri, uven-mesheq beiti hu Dammesek Eli'ezer.

Translation:

"And Abram said, 'O Lord Yehvih, what will You give me, seeing I go childless, and the heir of my house is Eliezer of Damascus?'"

Note: Again **יֱהוִה Yehvih** occurs after *Adonai*, so the vowels of *Elohim* are applied.

5. 1 Kings 2:26 — יְהֹוִה Yehovih

Hebrew:

וּלְאֶבְיָתָר הַכֹּהֵן אָמַר הַמֶּלֶךְ עֲנָתוֹת לֶךְ עַל־שָׂדֶיךָ כִּי אֵישׁ מָוֶת אָתָּה וּבַיּוֹם הַזֶּה לֹא אֲמִיתְךָ כִּי נָשָׂאתָ אֶת־אֲרוֹן אֲדֹנָי יְהוִֹה לִפְנֵי דָּוִד אָבִי וְכִי־הִתְעַנִּיתָ בְכֹל אֲשֶׁר הִתְעַנָּה אָבִי׃

Transliteration:

Ul-Evyatar ha-kohen amar ha-melekh, Anatot lekh al-sadekha, ki ish mavet attah, u-vayom hazzeh lo amitkha, ki nasata et-aron Adonai Yehovih lifnei David avi, v'chi hit'anita b'khol asher hit'annah avi.

Translation:

"And to Abiathar the priest the king said, 'Go to Anathoth, to your fields; for you deserve death. But I will not put you to death this day, because you carried the Ark of the Lord Yehovih before David my father, and because you shared in all the affliction my father endured.'"

Note: יהוהhere is pointed **יְהֹוִה Yehovih** — again after *Adonai*.

6. Ezekiel 24:24 — יְהוִה Yehvih

Hebrew:

וְהָיָה יְחֶזְקֵאל לָכֶם לְמוֹפֵת כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה תַּעֲשׂוּ בְּבֹאָ֣ת וְיָדַעְתֶּם כִּי אֲנִי אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה׃

Transliteration:

V'hayah Yeḥezqel lakhem l'mofet; k'khol asher asah ta'asu; b'vo zot v'yidatem ki ani Adonai Yehvih.

Translation:

"Thus Ezekiel shall be a sign to you; according to all that he has done you shall do. When this comes, you shall know that I am the Lord Yehvih."

Note: יהוהis vocalized **יְהוִה Yehvih** here, following *Adonai*.

Variations of יהוה beyond “Yehovah”

– יְהֹוֹה 1 Yehoh Example: Isaiah 3:15

•**Hebrew:**

•מַה־לָּכֶם֙ תְּדַכְּא֣וּ עַמִּ֔י וּפְנֵ֥י עֲנִיִּ֖ים תִּטְחָנ֑וּ נְאֻ֛ם אֲדֹנָ֥י יְהֹוִ֖ה צְבָאֽוֹת

•**Transliteration:** *Mah lakhem tedakke’u ammi, ufnei aniyyim titḥanu; n’um Adonai Yehoh Tzeva’ot.*

•**Translation:** “What do you mean by crushing My people and grinding the faces of the poor? declares the Lord **Yehoh** of Hosts.”

•**Note:** Here the Masoretic pointing produces **Yehoh** ,יְהֹוֹהlikely to avoid collision of vowel sounds.

– יָהּוּה 2 Yahuh Example: Psalm 68:5 Masoretic anomalies in poetic forms

•**Hebrew:**

•שִׁירוּ֙ לֵאלֹהִ֣ים ׀ זַמְּרוּ־שְׁמ֗וֹ סֹלּוּ֮ לָרֹכֵ֪ב בָּ֫עֲרָב֥וֹת בְּיָ֑הּ שְׂמ֖וֹ וְעִלְזוּ֥ לְפָנָֽיו׃

•**Transliteration:** *Shiru le-Elohim, zamm’ru sh’mo; sollu la-rokhev ba’aravot, b’Yahuh sh’mo, v’ilzu lefanav.*

•**Translation:** “Sing to God, sing praises to His name; extol Him who rides on the clouds; **by Yahuh is His name**, and rejoice before Him.”

•**Note:** Here **Yahuh** יָהּוּהreflects the poetic short form *Yah* extended with unusual pointing.

– יָהְוֶה 3 Yahveh Example: Exodus 17:16 variant tradition, some manuscripts

•**Hebrew:**

•וַיֹּ֣אמֶר כִּי־יָ֣ד עַל־כֵּ֣ס יָ֔הּ מִלְחָמָ֥ה לַיהוָ֖ה בַּעֲמָלֵ֑ק מִדֹּ֖ר דֹּֽר׃

•**Transliteration:** *Vayomer: ki-yad al-kes Yah; milchamah la-Yahveh ba-Amalek midor dor.*

•**Translation:** “And he said, ‘A hand upon the throne of Yah! The Lord **Yahveh** will have war with Amalek from generation to generation.’”

•**Note: Yahveh** reflects a transitional form where the short *Yah* merges with יהוה.

– יָהוּה 4 Yahuhe Example: Some poetic occurrences in Psalms e.g. Psalm 118:5–14 in certain scribal vocalizations.

•**Hebrew Ps. 118:5–6:**

•מִן־הַמֵּצַ֥ר קָרָ֗אתִי יָ֫הּ עָנָ֥נִי בַמֶּרְחָ֥ב יָהּוּה׃

•יְהוָ֣ה לִ֭י לֹ֣א אִירָ֑א מַה־יַּעֲשֶׂ֖ה־לִּ֣י אָדָֽם׃

•**Transliteration:** *Min-ha-metzar karati Yah, anani va-merchav Yahuhe.*

•*Yahuhe li, lo ira; mah ya’aseh-li adam.*

•**Translation:** “Out of my distress I called on Yah; He answered me with freedom—**Yahuhe** is for me, I will not fear; what can man do to me?”

•**Note:** Reflects an alternate poetic reading of יהוהwith a long vowel u in the middle, yielding *Yahuhe*.

The Short Form “Yah” – יָהּ Yah

Where it appears: Mostly in **poetry and praise** especially Psalms and Isaiah. Sometimes attached in compound names e.g. **Hallelu-yah** = “Praise Yah”.

Key Verses: Exodus 15:2
Hebrew:
1.עָזִּי וְזִמְרָת־יָהּ וַיְהִי־לִי לִישׁוּעָה זֶה אֵלִי וְאַנְוֵהוּ אֱלֹהֵי אָבִי וַאֲרֹמְמֶנְהוּ׃
Transliteration: *Ozi v’zimrat-Yah vayehi-li lishuah; zeh Eli v’anvehu, Elohei avi v’arom’menhu.*
Translation: “Yah is my strength and my song, and He has become my salvation; this is my God, and I will praise Him, my father’s God, and I will exalt Him.”

Psalm 68:4
Hebrew:
2.סֹלּוּ לָרֹכֵב בָּעֲרָבוֹת בְּיָהּ שְׁמוֹ וְעִלְזוּ לְפָנָיו׃
Transliteration: *Solu la-rokhev ba’aravot; b’Yah sh’mo, v’ilzu lefanav.*
Translation: “Exalt Him who rides upon the clouds—His name is **Yah**; rejoice before Him!”

Psalm 150:1,
Hebrew:
3.הַלְלוּ־יָהּ הַלְלוּ־אֵל בְּקָדְשׁוֹ הַלְלוּהוּ בִּרְקִיעַ עֻזּוֹ׃
4.כֹּל הַנְּשָׁמָה תְּהַלֵּל יָהּ הַלְלוּ־יָהּ׃
Transliteration: *Hallelu-Yah, halelu-El b’kodsho; hal’luhu bir’kia uzzoh…*
Kol han’shamah tehallel Yah, hallelu-Yah.
Translation: “Praise Yah! Praise God in His sanctuary; praise Him in His mighty heavens…
Let everything that has breath praise **Yah**! Praise Yah!”

Isaiah 26:4
Hebrew:
4.בִּטְחוּ בַיהוָה עֲדֵי־עַד כִּי־בְיָהּ יְהוָה צוּר־עוֹלָמִים׃
Transliteration: *Bitchu ba-YHWH adei-ad; ki b’Yah YHWH tzur olamim.*
Translation: “Trust in the LORD forever, for in **Yah, YHWH**, is an everlasting Rock.”

Form	Hebrew Spelling	Example Verse	Transliteration	Translation	Note
Yehvah	יְהָוָה	Genesis 2:4	Yehvah	"…in the day that **Yehvah God** made the earth and the heavens."	Regular pointing with vowels of Adonai
Yehovah	יְהֹוָה	Genesis 3:14	Yehovah	"And **Yehovah God** said to the serpent…"	Standard Masoretic form (Adonai vowels)
Yehovih	יְהֹוִה	Judges 16:28	Yehovih	"And Samson called to **Yehovih**…"	Used after Adonai; vowels of Elohim
Yehvih	יְהוִה	Genesis 15:2	Yehvih	"And Abram said, O Lord **Yehvih**…"	After Adonai; vowels of Elohim
Yehoh	יְהֹוֹה	Isaiah 3:15	Yehoh	"…declares the Lord **Yehoh** of Hosts."	Rare variant, vowel adjustment
Yahuh	יָהוּה	Psalm 68:5	Yahuh	"…extol Him… by **Yahuh** is His name."	Poetic form, extended Yah
Yahveh	יָהְוֶה	Exodus 17:16	Yahveh	"…The Lord **Yahveh** will have war with Amalek…"	Transitional form of Yah + YHWH
Yahuhe	יָהוּה	Psalm 118:5–6	Yahuhe	"…Out of my distress… **Yahuhe** is for me, I will not fear."	Poetic Masoretic anomaly
Yah	יָהּ	Exodus 15:2; Ps. 68:4; Ps. 150:1–6; Isa. 26:4	Yah	"Yah is my strength and my song…"	Short divine name, frequent in poetry (e.g. Hallelu-Yah)

in addition to the common **Yehovah / Yehovih / Yehvih**, there are poetic and rare Masoretic pointings that yield forms like **Yehoh, Yahuh, Yahveh, Yahuhe** — often in Psalms, Isaiah, and Exodus.

Despite the fact that Elohim's name is written more than 6,800 times in Scripture, what we see and hear most often are substitutes.

Some Jews have been taught to refer to Him as (‘the Name’) or Adonai (‘Master’).

In most English Bibles translations from KJV to NIV, YHVH has been replaced by a title

'the LORD’ (LORD all caps) in the Old Testament or in some cases GOD (all caps).

What is worse is the abrupt ending of this divine name in the New Testament.

Also the name of the Saviour “Yeshua” has been anglicized to “Jesus.”

This presentation focuses on the word “Yehova”

Imagine what it would be like if we followed this practice in our human relationships.

What if we addressed each other only as ‘man,’ ‘woman,’ ‘hey you,’ or ‘what’s your name,’ without ever saying our real names?

Worse yet, what if we persistently mispronounced or misconstrued each other's names, referring to Jack as Jake or to Joan as Jane?

It can be annoying to have our names mispronounced. If we *all* did that *all the time,* surely it would detract from the closeness of our friendships.

By the same token, how much could our relationship with the Creator of the universe be enhanced by the proper, reverent use of His actual personal name, Yᵉhovah?

It's a question that's definitely worth asking!

O YᵉHôVâH, my strength and my stronghold, my refuge in a day of trouble, to You nations shall come from the ends of the earth and say: Our fathers inherited utter delusions, things that are futile and worthless . . .
Assuredly, I will teach them,
once and for all I will teach them My power and My might. And they shall learn that
My name is [YᵉHôVâH].

—Jeremiah 16:19, 21, NJPS

And [YᵉHᵒVᵃH] will be
King over all the earth.
On that day [YᵉHᵒVᵃH] will be
one and his name one.

—Zechariah 14:9, ESV

An Amazing Prophecy By A Jewish Rabi in 1896

“There was a time, and there shall again be a time (a time when all the peoples, all of them, will call on the name of YHVH and YHVH will be one and His name will be one)…. For this (tradition of) reading what is not written (i.e. Adonai) will be completely abolished and then we will all read it the way it is written ‘Yehovah’”.

Jacob Bachrach 1824-1896

Do You Know This 4 Letter Word?

You Should.

יהוה

These 4 Letters or consonants are Yod Hey Vav Hey

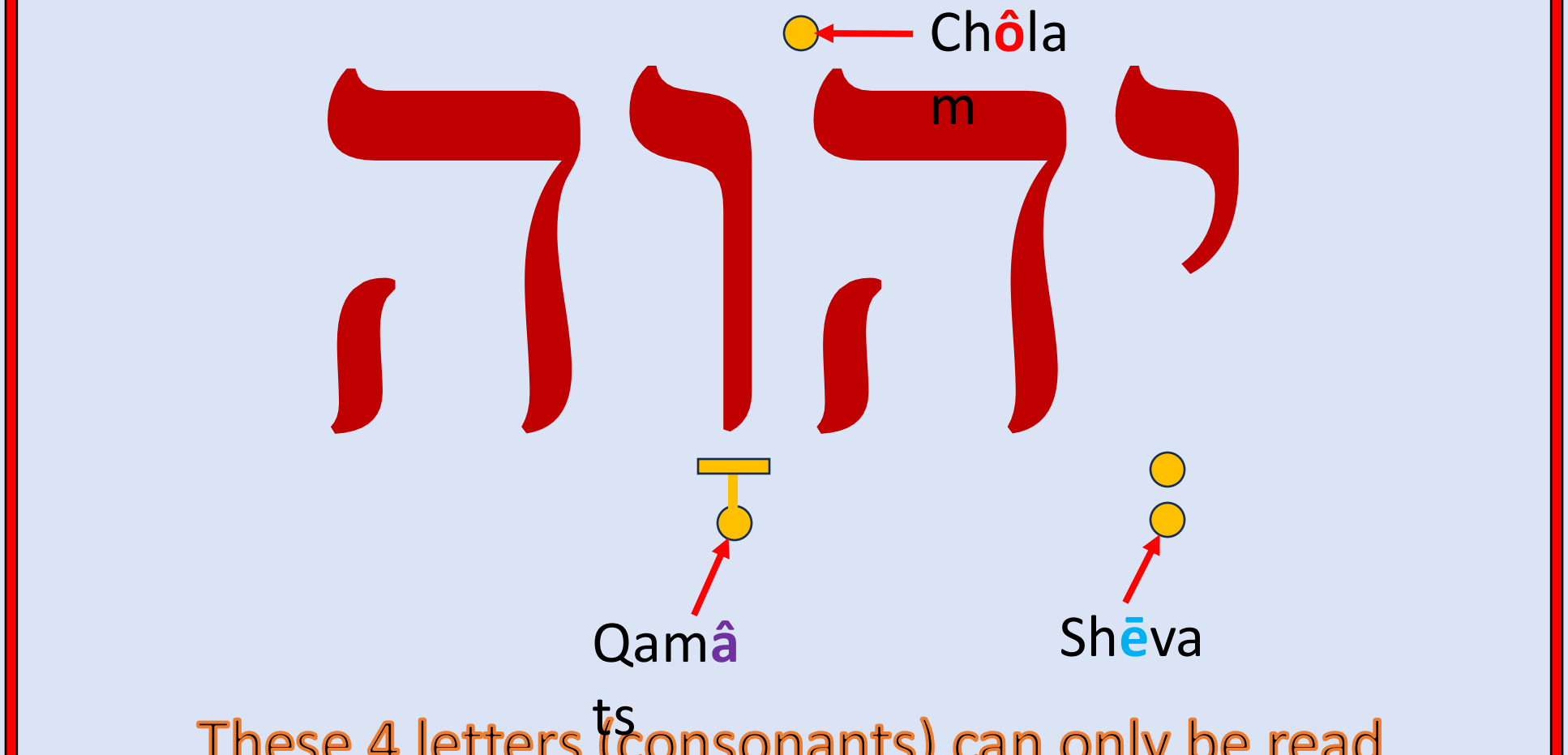
(Written left to right)

This is The Name of Your Creator

This 4 Letter Hebrew Word is Also Known As the Tetragramatton.

Dr. Abraham Matityahu

You may freely use this Powerpoint and distribute it. There is no copyrights on this work.



These 4 letters (consonants) can only be read with these 3 vowels – Shēva, Chôlam & Qamâts

YēHôVâH [YHVH (יְהוָה)]

YHVH

YHVH occurs more than 6800 times in the Bible

The pronunciation of our Creator's name
is a highly-charged subject.
For some, the use of that name as
preserved in Scripture
has even cost them their lives.

The name of God is not just a
trivial topic for religious people
to debate.
It is the bedrock of how our God has
identified Himself in Scripture
and an important part of
how we can relate to Him.

As we have seen, when it comes to the name of the Creator the biblical text testifies clearly and explicitly to the correct pronunciation. Unfortunately, that testimony often fails to receive the consideration it deserves.

The Scriptures come alive when the divine name is restored and proclaimed. One cannot question the wisdom of God when He revelaed His name in an unambiguous manner.

Woe to those who feel that they can camoflage or replace his Divine Name.

Shema

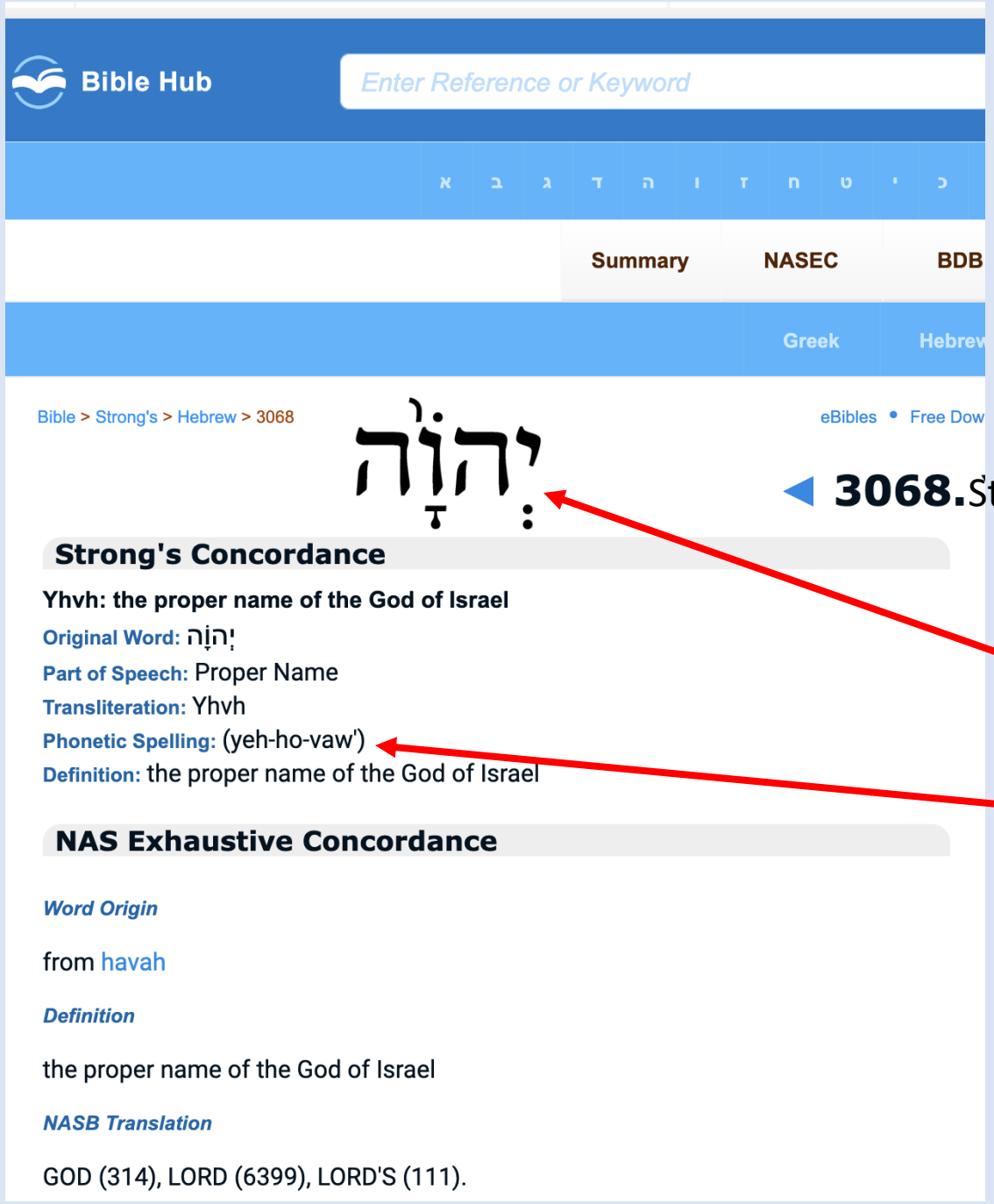
Shema Yisrael, or the Shema, is the central affirmation of Judaism. The prayer expresses belief in the singularity of God, that is, in God's oneness and incomparability. It is traditionally recited every day by devout Jews at least twice a day, as part of the morning (Shacharit) and evening (Arvit or Ma'ariv) services.

KJV (anglicized 'יהוה' to - the LORD):
"HEAR, O ISRAEL
The LORD our God, the LORD is one.
You shall love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might"

Notice how the Jews to this day do not pronounce this word יהוה but replace it with 'Adonai'.

The Jews consider it a sacrilege to substitute יהוה with 'Jehovah', 'Yahweh' or 'Yohuah'. However, many Jewish Scholars and Priests recognize the name to be pronounced as 'YeHoVaH'.

BLUE LETTER BIBLE
HELP QUICKNAV ADV. OPTIONS
Verse or Word(s)
KJV
KJV
CLICK TO CHANGE
COPY
COPY OPTIONS
Lexicon :: Strong's H3068 - Yᵉhōvâ
יְהוָֹה
Transliteration
Yᵉhōvâ
Pronunciation
yeh-ho-vaw'
Part of Speech
proper noun with reference to deity
Root Word (Etymology)
From הָיָה (H1961)
Dictionary Aids
TWOT Reference: 484a
KJV Translation Count — Total: 6,519x
The KJV translates Strong's H3068 in the following manner: LORD (6,510x), GOD (4x), JEHOVAH (4x), variant (1x).
Outline of Biblical Usage [?]
I. Jehovah = "the existing One"
A. the proper name of the one true God
i. unpronounced except with the vowel pointings of H136
Strong's Definitions [?]
(Strong's Definitions Legend)
יְהוָֹה Yᵉhôvâh, yeh-ho-vaw'; from H1961; (the) self-Existent or Eternal; Jeho-vah, Jewish national name of God:—Jehovah, the Lord. Compare H3050, H3069.
The 4 letter word with Vowels
Notice the pronunciation
Notice how it has been used in KJV


Bible Hub
Enter Reference or Keyword
א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ
Summary
NASEC
BDB
Greek
Hebrew
Bible > Strong's > Hebrew > 3068
יְהוָֹה
eBibles • Free Dow
3068. Strongs number
Strong's Concordance
Yhvh: the proper name of the God of Israel
Original Word: יְהוָֹה
Part of Speech: Proper Name
Transliteration: Yhvh
Phonetic Spelling: (yeh-ho-vaw')
Definition: the proper name of the God of Israel
NAS Exhaustive Concordance
Word Origin
from havah
Definition
the proper name of the God of Israel
NASB Translation
GOD (314), LORD (6399), LORD'S (111).
The 4 letter word with Vowels
Notice the pronunciation

Masoretic Manuscripts with full vowels

1. Aleppo Codex (924)
2. Leningrad Codex (1005)
3. British Library Or4445 (920-950)
4. Cairo Codex of the Prophets (895)
5. Damascus Crown Sassoon 507 (10th entury)
6. Sassoon 1053 (10th Century)

These are Scientific Evidence for the name YeHoVaH

Underlying Assumptions

- In any discussion it is helpful to begin by defining our underlying assumptions.
- The following explanation is based on three fundamental principles:

1. The written text of Scripture faithfully records God's revelation to mankind.
2. The Hebrew text is reliably preserved in the Aleppo and Leningrad codices.
3. These key sources faithfully communicate the essential elements of God's revelation and instruction, including His personal name.

What is so significant about these two ancient codices?

- They are our most trustworthy witnesses to the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

- The Aleppo Codex is the ‘Crown Jewel’ of Hebrew manuscripts. It belongs to a group of documents from Tiberias, recognized by scholars as the most accurately preserved biblical texts.

Although a portion of the Aleppo Codex has been lost, it is acknowledged to be the most accurate of all extant biblical manuscripts.

The Leningrad Codex, also from the Tiberian group, is the oldest known complete, vocalized* Hebrew manuscript.

***A vocalized manuscript is one that contains vowel points.**

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

Opinions about this topic differ widely,
and discussions tend to generate
more heat than light.
But when it comes to the name
of the Creator, there is
one fundamental question
that cannot be ignored.

The question we must ask is . . .

What is
ACTUALLY WRITTEN

In the Hebrew Scriptures?

After all, if we can't rely on the text of Scripture as we have it, we're left with nothing more than a hodge-podge of conflicting theories and speculation.

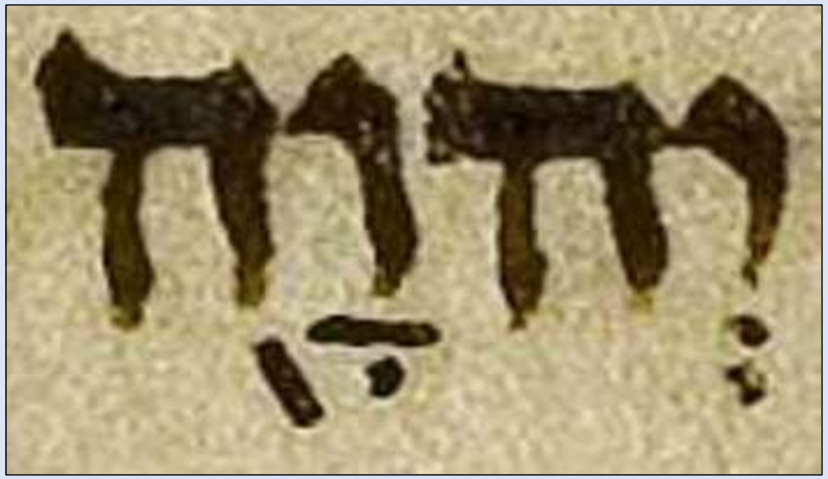
Non-biblical resources are often helpful in clarifying historical, cultural, and linguistic contexts, but they neither nullify nor supersede the written text of Scripture.

What follows in this presentation is based directly and exclusively on the Hebrew Scriptures as we have them, not on tradition, conjecture, or extrabiblical sources.

So let's look at
the primary documents.

First, we'll examine the
most common way
God's name is written in the
Aleppo and Leningrad codices.

Aleppo



Leningrad

The name appears like this literally *thousands* of times in the primary Hebrew manuscripts (approximately 6,000 times just in the Leningrad Codex).

The **Leningrad Codex** is the oldest complete manuscript of the Hebrew Bible in Hebrew

Here is a typeset version of what we just saw.

Notice that in addition to four consonants—*yod, hey, vav, hey*— the name includes two vowels.

.

What do these consonants and vowels
tell us about the pronunciation of God's personal name?

Reading from right to left, the first letter is *yod.* The vowel below it is *sh^{e}va.* The *yod* is pronounced like Y, and the *sh^{e}va* adds a very brief sound of short E. So the first syllable is pronounced Y^{e}-.

Next we have *hey,* which sounds like H, but it has no vowel associated with it.

So far we have the pronunciation Y^{e}-h?-.

(The question mark indicates that we don't yet know which vowel will go in this position.)

This missing vowel is significant because it violates a rule of Hebrew grammar.

More on that in a moment.

The third consonant is *vav,*
which sounds like V, and its
vowel is *qamatz,*
pronounced like the A in ‘father.’

That gives us the pronunciation Y^{e}-h?-va-.

And the final *hey* adds another H sound.

So the most common form of
God's name
as written in the Hebrew Scriptures
would be pronounced Y^{e}-h?-vah.

Now a word about the missing vowel.

Hebrew grammar requires that every consonant in a word (except the final one) must have a vowel associated with it.

Anyone well-versed in the grammar and pronunciation of biblical Hebrew would immediately notice a missing vowel.

This apparent ‘mistake’ stems from the rabbinic prohibition of speaking God’s personal name.

By omitting the middle vowel the reader is prompted to say Adonai (‘Lord’) instead of reading the name as it is written.

Most English Bibles perpetuate this practice by substituting the title ‘the LORD' for God’s name.

What we have seen so far is quite revealing.

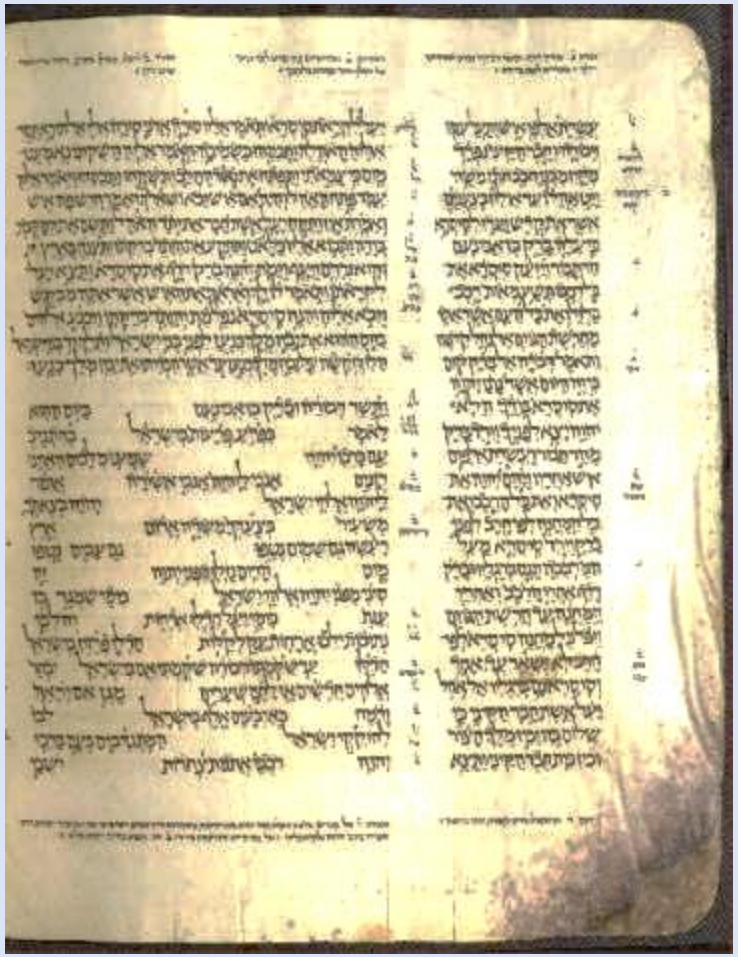
It gives us, in perfectly clear terms, two-thirds of the pronunciation of God's name.

All that is lacking is the middle vowel.

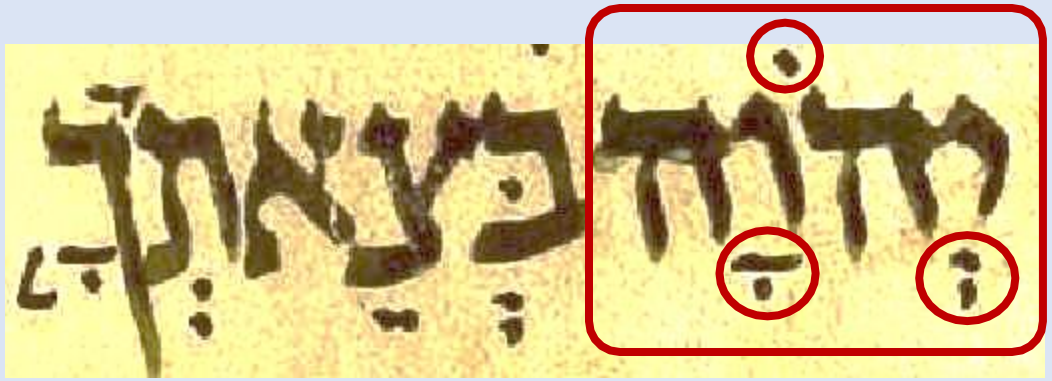
Fortunately, both of the primary Hebrew manuscripts provide a clear and compelling answer to the question of the missing vowel.

The fully vocalized name of God occurs *dozens* of times in the Aleppo and Leningrad codices.

Let's see what these two witnesses tell us.



This high-resolution photograph of a page from the Aleppo Codex contains the text of Judges 4:10–5:10.



Here we've zoomed in on a portion of Judges 5:4. Notice the word outlined in red.

It is the name of God with its four consonants and all three vowels.

**For the sake of visual clarity,
here is a typeset version
of God's name with
all three vowels.**

Here, also in the Aleppo Codex, the red rectangle highlights the name as it appears in Ezekiel 28:22.

We can clearly see four consonants and three vowels. In this case there is also an accent (in the blue oval).

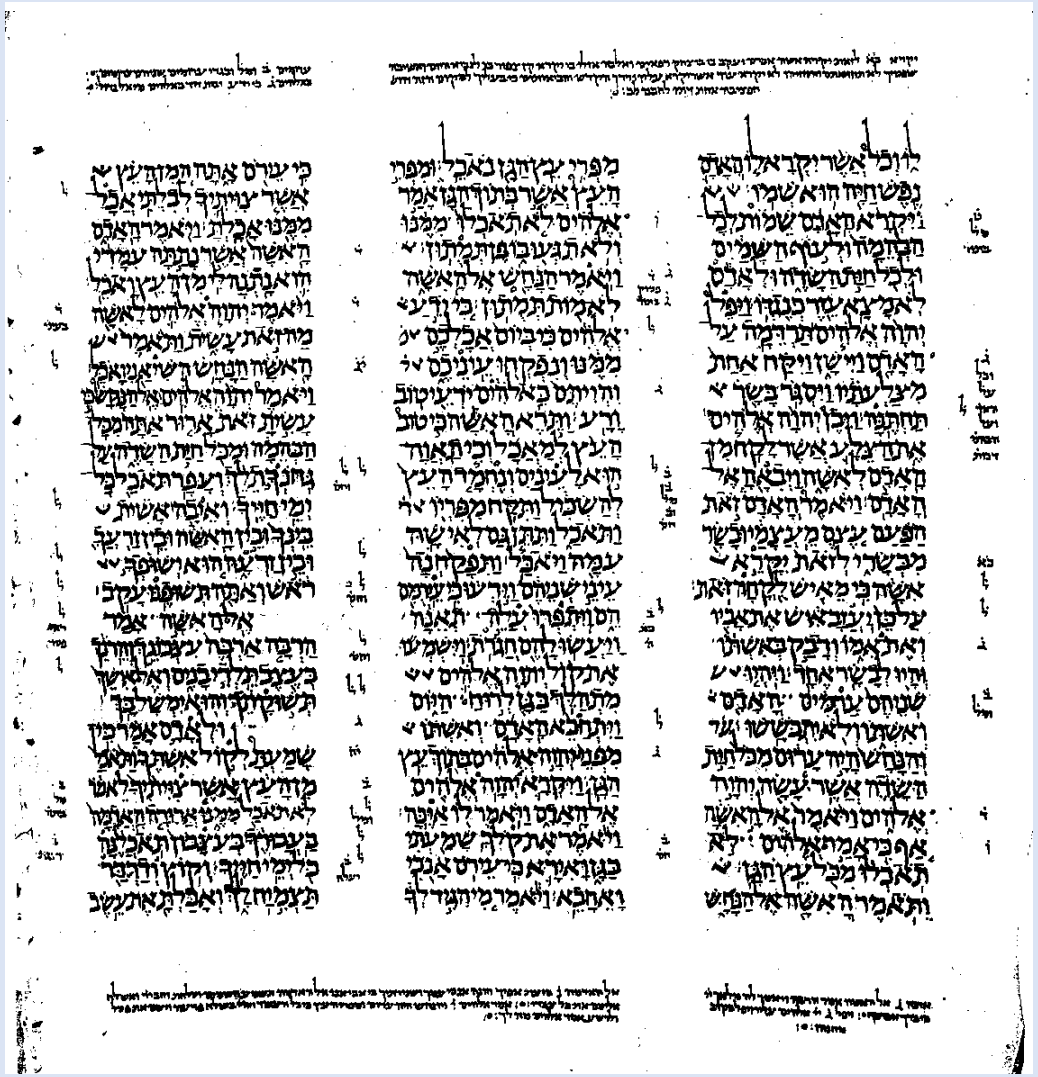
Again, for the sake of visual clarity, here is a typeset version of God's name as it appears in Ezekiel 28:22, with four consonants, three vowels, and an accent 'red arrow'. (We will discuss this accent later.)

In a moment we'll learn just what these examples tell us.

But first, let's look at the second great witness to the Hebrew text of Scripture: the Leningrad Codex.

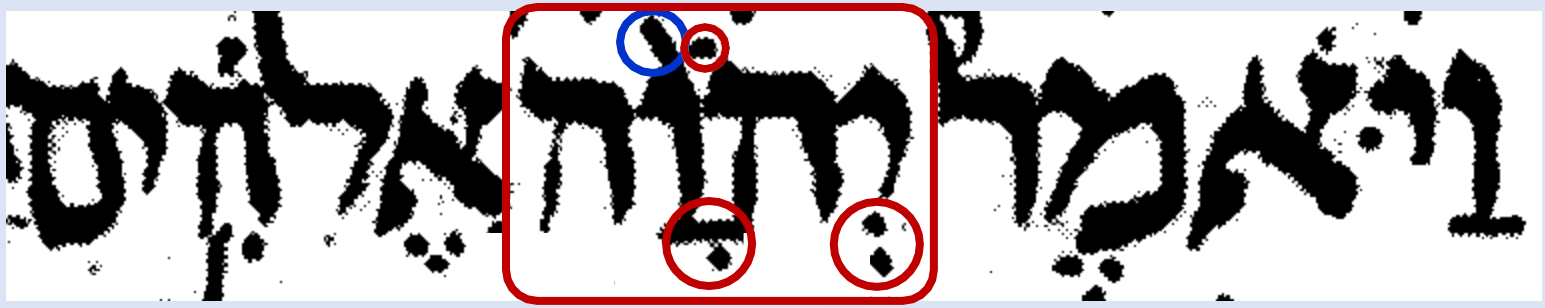
This is the text upon which nearly all Bibles are based, whether in Hebrew or translated into other languages.

This time, we'll look at an example from the book of Genesis or Bereshith.



This page from the Leningrad Codex contains parts of Genesis 3 and 4.

In this slide we've zoomed in on a portion of Genesis 3:14.



Again, the word outlined in red is the name of God with its four consonants, three vowels, and an accent.

**Here is a typeset version of what we saw in the previous slide: four consonants,
three vowels, and an accent.**

We have now seen examples of the fully vocalized name of God in both of the primary Hebrew manuscripts, with its four consonants and three vowels:

What does all this tell us about the name of the Creator?

As explained earlier, the *yod* and *sh^{e}va* are pronounced Y^{e}-.

Next, we have the *hey,* but instead of a missing vowel it has a *ḥolem* above and to the left.

Hey **is pronounced like H, and the *ḥolem* adds the vowel sound of long O.**

So the second syllable is pronounced -ho-.

Combining the first two letters and their vowels we have the pronunciation Y^{e}-ho-.

The third consonant is *vav* with a *qamatz* (like the A in ‘father’) and the final *hey* adds an H sound.

So the last syllable is pronounced -vah.

Combining the four consonants and three vowels yields the pronunciation Y^{e}-ho-vah.

There is one final key to the correct pronunciation of God's personal name. The accent tells us where to place the emphasis. As we saw in both codices, the accent is written over the vav.

The testimony we've seen from the Aleppo and Leningrad codices is conclusive.

It tells us that the personal name of God is Y^{e}hoVAH (with the emphasis on the last syllable).

This indisputable evidence
from the most important Hebrew texts
precludes names like Yahweh, Yehiweh,
Yahwah, Yahowah, Yahuah
and other nonscriptural forms.

The truth is that none of these hypothetical names is attested anywhere in the Hebrew Bible.

Before concluding, we need to mention one additional detail.

There is another way God's name is written in the biblical text. It occurs some 300 times and is a little different from the form Yehovah.

It is written like this:

The vowel *ḥiriq* under the *vav* has the sound of long E.

The resulting pronunciation is Yᵉhovih.

This is not actually God's name, but another example of the rabbinic prohibition of speaking the name Yᵉhovah.

The rabbinic rule is to say Adonai whenever one sees the name Yᵉhovah written in the text.

However, when God's name and the title Adonai appear side by side, the reader is faced with an obvious problem—the awkward repetition 'Adonai Adonai.'

In such cases the reader is supposed to use Elohim (meaning 'God') as a replacement for God's name rather than the usual Adonai.

To prompt the reader to make this substitution, the final vowel of the word Elohim (*ḥiriq,* long E) was inserted into God's personal name, creating the altered form Y^{e}hovih.

The following verse illustrates this practice:

We saw earlier that the most common method of suppressing the pronunciation of God's name is to omit the second vowel.

In this case, even though the form Yᵉhovih is also intended to prevent the reader from pronouncing God's name, it nonetheless preserves the missing second vowel—*ḥolem* (long O).

‘For I have no pleasure in the death of anyone who dies,’ declares the Lord GOD [Adonai Yehovih]. ‘Therefore, repent and live’ (Ezekiel 18:32, NASB).

This is one of the ways the ban on pronouncing the name of God continues to exert its subtle influence.

Israel Blinded in Part and So Too – Most Christians

Surely the Lord YēHôVâH YHVH יְהוָה [GOD] does nothing without revealing His plan to His servants the prophets.
Amos 3:7

The Divine name of YēHôVâH YHVH [יְהוָה]
Hidden in Plain Sight in Most English Bibles
For Centuries as "the LORD" or "GOD"

The Divine name of YēHôVâH Our Elohim
And Yeshua haMashiach Our Saviour
And Ruch haKodesh Our Comforter
And Abba Our Wonderful Father
Now Revealed to ALL in the Last Days.

YēHôVâH Your Elohim Is ONE

Death, Burial, Resurrection

Church Age

70th week of Daniel

THE NEW COVENANT
Age of Ruach haKodesh (Holy Spirit)

Peace in Israel 3 ½ yrs. | Great Tribulation 3 ½ yrs

Adam — 2000 Yrs — Abraham — 2000 Yrs — First Advent — Ascension — 2,000 years — Millennial Kingdom — 1,000 years — New Heaven and New Earth — Eternity — Rev 21-22

4000 BC (Genesis 1)

2000 BC (Genesis 12) Abrahamic Covenant

Yeshua on Earth | Yeshua In Heaven | Yeshua on Earth

Testimony of Peter

Stoning of Stephen

Rapture of the Church

7 yrs judgment to bring repentance

Second Advent

Yeshua Reigns On Earth With The Glorified Church

2,000 years — 2,000 years

Return of the King
Day of the LORD

Nation of Israel
YeHoVaH in Conventional Relationship with Israel

Israel Blinded in part

144,000 sealed + 2 witnesses)
Jews discover Yeshua
(Rev 7:14)

Israel is the Lead Nation

Israel Rejected Messiah

70 AD Israel Dispersed

1948 Israel Regathered

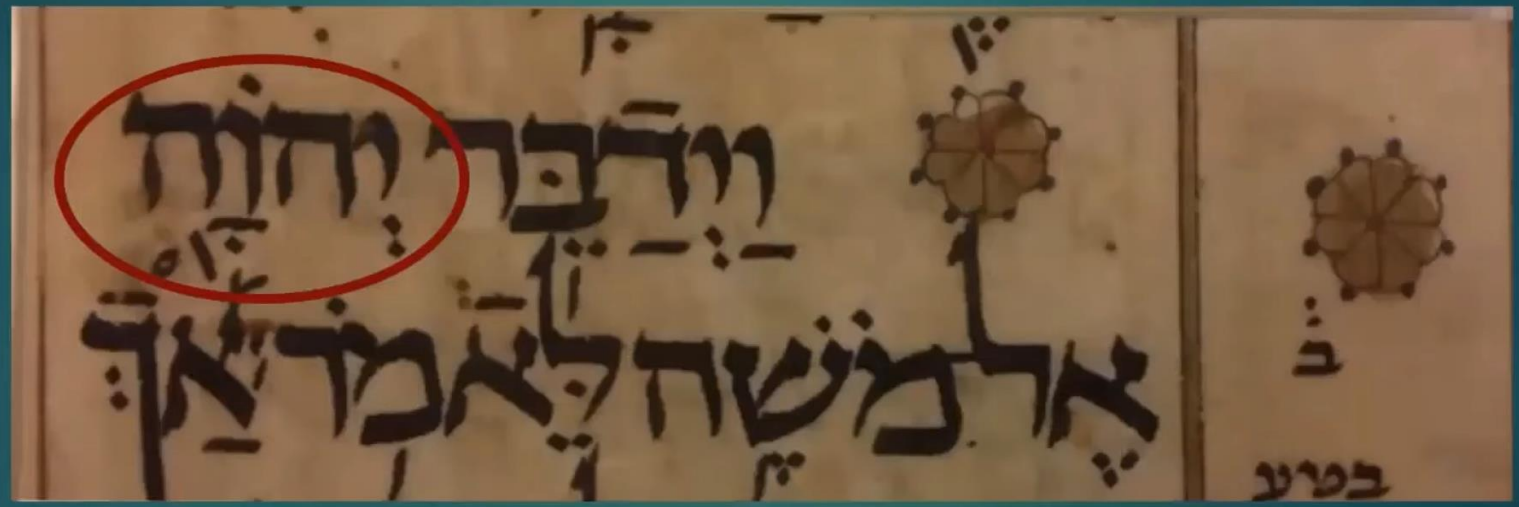
Genesis 22:14

1611 King James

And Abraham called the name
of that place **Iehouah**-ijreh:
as it is said to this day,
In the mount of the LORD
it shall be seen

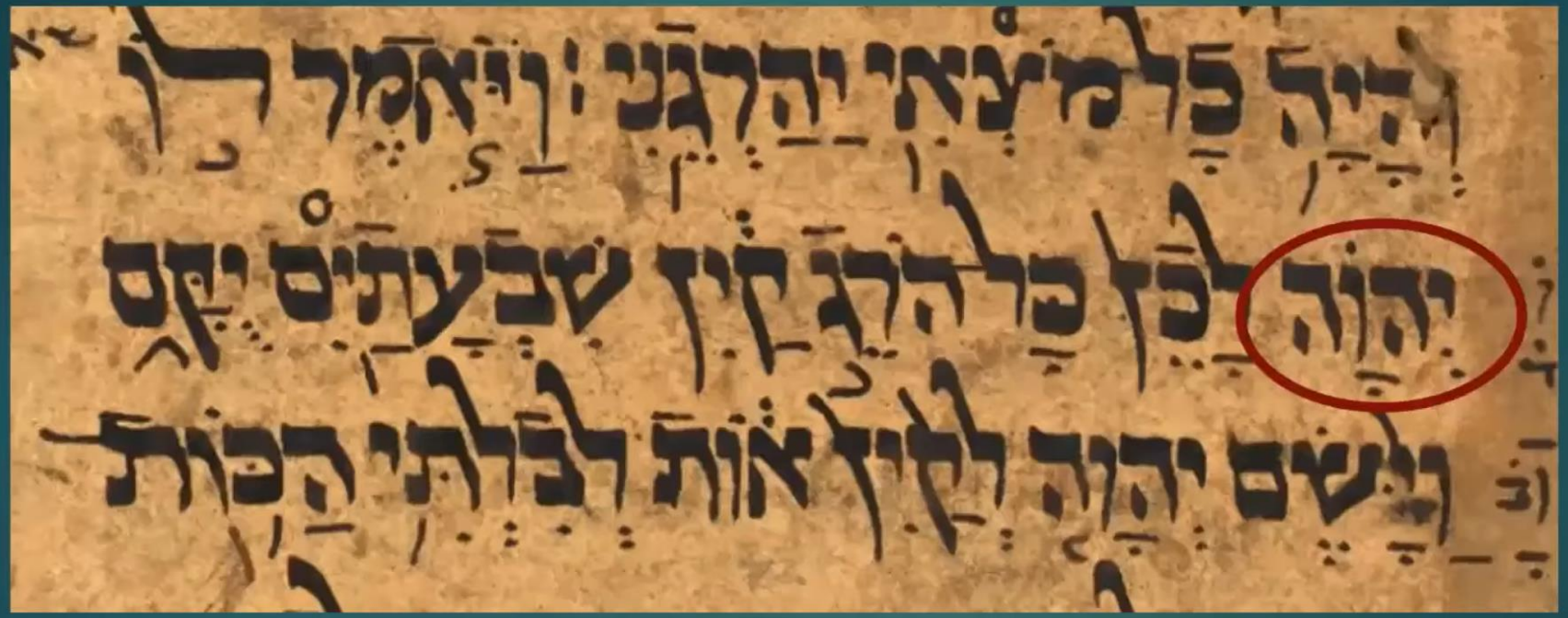
Additional Proof

Oriental 9880 National British Library
Leviticus 23:26 (11^{th} -12^{th} Century)



Additional Proof

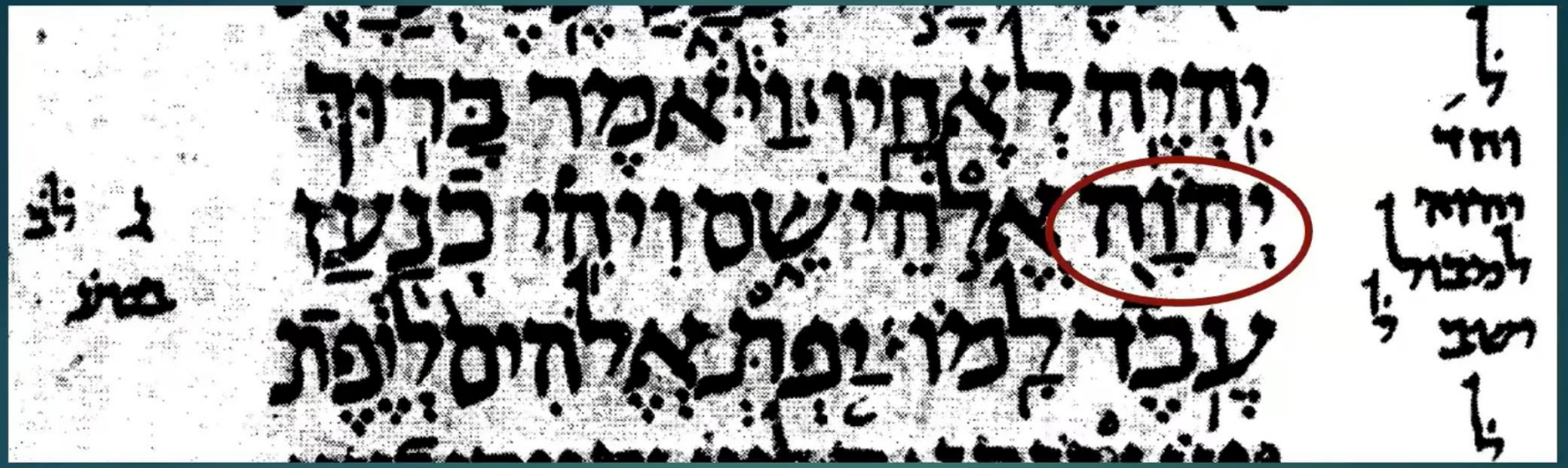
1300-1399, Pentateuch with punctuations
Genesis, Crown Damascus



http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=or_2365_fs001r

Additional Proof

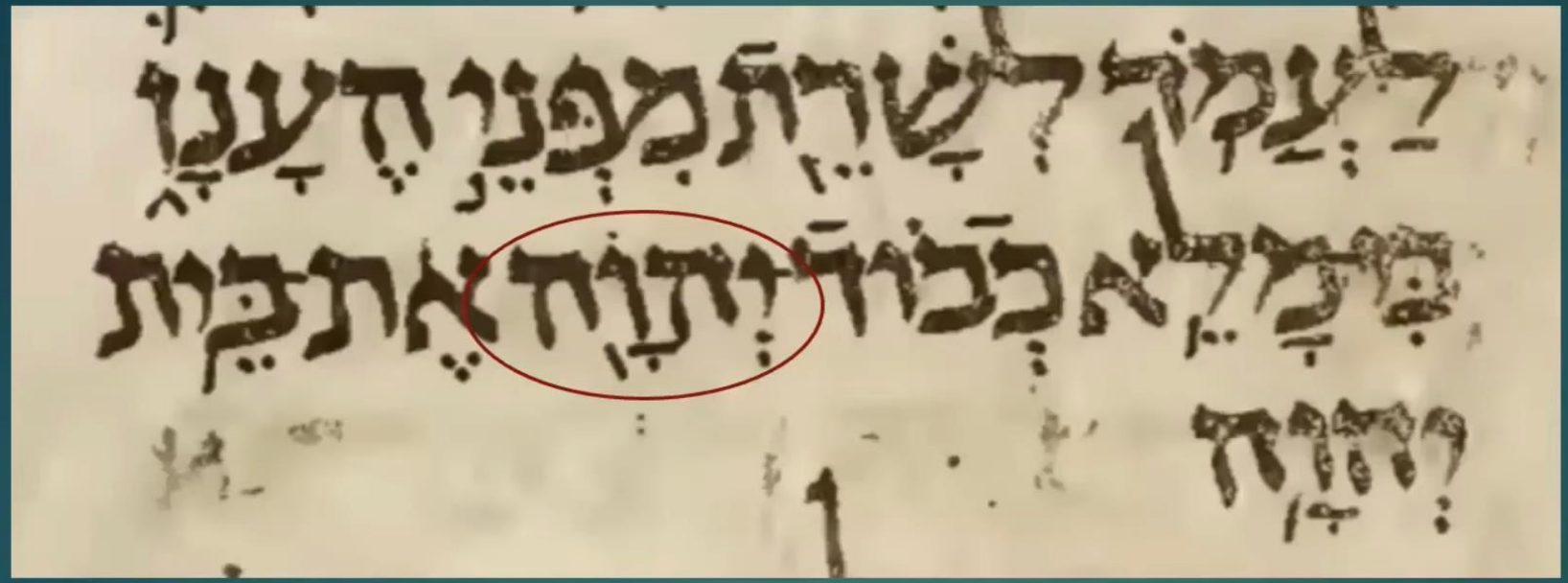
Lenngingrad Codex Genesis 9:26



"And he said: Blessed be Yehovah, the God of Shem; and let Canaan be their servant."

Additional Proof

Aleppo Codex



” so that, because of the cloud, the Cohanim could not stand up to perform their service; for the glory of Yehovah filled the house of Yeh-vah.” 1 Kings 8:11 Page 154, Folio77b

Additional Proof

Yeshua (Jesus) saying God's Name

- Matthew 23:39 "For I say to you, you shall see me no more till you say, Blessed is he who comes in the name of Yehovah."
- John 17:26 "And I have declared to them Your Name, and will declare it, that the love with which You loved me may be in them, and I in them."
- Revelation 1:8 "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End," says the Lord, "who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty."

Additional Proof

Using God's Name

- Psalms 118: 26 "Blessed is he who comes in the name of Yehovah."
- Psalms 91:14 "Because he has set his love upon me, therefore I will deliver him; I will set him on high, because he has known My Name. He shall call upon Me, and I will answer him."
- Isaiah 42:8 "I am Yehovah, that is My Name."
- Psalms 113:1 and 3 "Praise Yehovah…Yehovah's Name is to be praised."
- Deuteronomy 6:13 "..And shall take oaths in His Name."

Additional Proof

The Letter J

Giangiorio Trissino (1478-1550) was the first to use the letter "J" in *Trissino's epistle about the letters recently added in the Italian Language* in 1524. The letter "J" was a different shape for the letter "I". From the Latin the letter "J" was adopted by the Old French and then English scribes picked it up. The "I" and "J" for English wasn't distinct until 1633, in the *First English Language Book.*

Revelation 12:9

"So the great dragon was cast out,
that serpent of old,
called the Devil and **Satan,**
who deceives the whole world; ...

And That Includes You And Me!

Knowing the Name of Yehovah

"For then I shall turn unto the peoples a **clean lip**, so that they all call on the Name of יהוה, to serve Him with one shoulder." (Zeph 3:9)

"And it shall be that **everyone who calls on the Name of יהוה** shall be delivered. For on Mount Tsiyon and in Yerushalayim there shall be an escape as יהוה has said, and among the survivors whom יהוה calls." (Joel 2:32)

Psalms 91:14- 16:
Because he has set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high, **because he hath known my name**. He shall call upon me, and I will answer him; I will be with him in trouble: I will deliver him, and honor him. With long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation.

Yehovah - יהוה

Yod – a consonant with the "y" sound

Hey – a consonant with the "h" sound

Vav – a consonant with the "v" sound (compare Ezek 23:35 גו (gav) & Daniel 7:6 גב (gav) meaning, "back" and both pronounced gav

Hey – a consonant with the "h" sound

NONE *of these consonants are mater lectionis*.

In other words, NONE of these letters were added by man to serve as a vowel sound.

That means that Yehovah's name CANNOT be Yehuah – which would make the vav an added letter – serving as a mater lectionis with a "u" sound

Example of Mater Lectionis in the Tanakh

The word "**Shalom**" can be spelled with or without the mater lectionis:

"Samuel did what the Lord told him to do and went to Bethlehem. The elders of Bethlehem shook with fear. They met Samuel and asked, "Do you come in **peace (שלם)**?" 1 Samuel 16:4

"But Sisera ran away to the tent where a woman named Jael lived. Jael was the wife of Heber the Kenite. His family was at **peace (שלום)** with King Jabin of Hazor. That is why Sisera ran to Jael's tent." Judges 4:17

Note: The added vav in Shalom in Judges 4:17 **is a mater lectionis serving as the vowel sound "o."**

Yehovah's Name in its Final Form with the Nikkudot:

יְהֹוָה

Using God's Name

- Psalms 118: 26 "Blessed is he who comes in the name of Yehovah."
- Psalms 91:14 "Because he has set his love upon me, therefore I will deliver him; I will set him on high, because he has known My Name. He shall call upon Me, and I will answer him."
- Isaiah 42:8 "I am Yehovah, that is My Name."
- Psalms 113:1 and 3 "Praise Yehovah…Yehovah's Name is to be praised."
- Deuteronomy 6:13 "..And shall take oaths in His Name."

The I Am (clarification with the Hebrew)

- Exodus 3:14 "And God said to Moses, I AM WHO I AM. And He said, Thus you shall say to the children of Israel, I AM has sent me to you." -New King James Version

- Exodus 3:14-15 "And God Said to Moses, Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh (I will be that which I will be) And He said, Thus you shall say to the children of Israel Ehyeh has sent me to you. Moreover, God said to Moses, you, Thus you shall say to the children of Israel Yehovah God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you…"

Greek Ban of The Name

From the time of the Maccabean Revolt 167-160 BC. **(Antiochus IV Epiphanes)**

Scholion on Megilat T'anit, 3rd of Tishrei,

"The Greeks made decrees to eradicate Israel, ordering them to deny the Kingdom of Heaven, to declare that they have no portion with the God of Israel, and not to mention the heavenly name on their lips."

Roman Ban of The Name

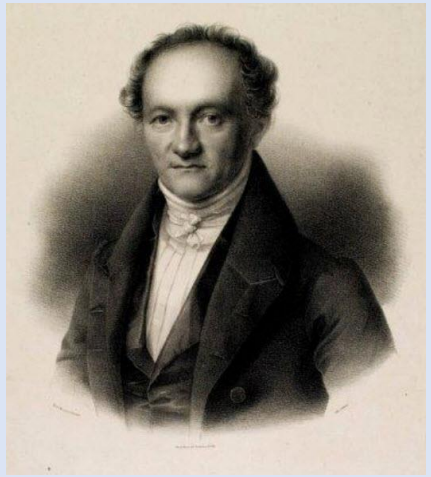
Sometime between 130-138AD

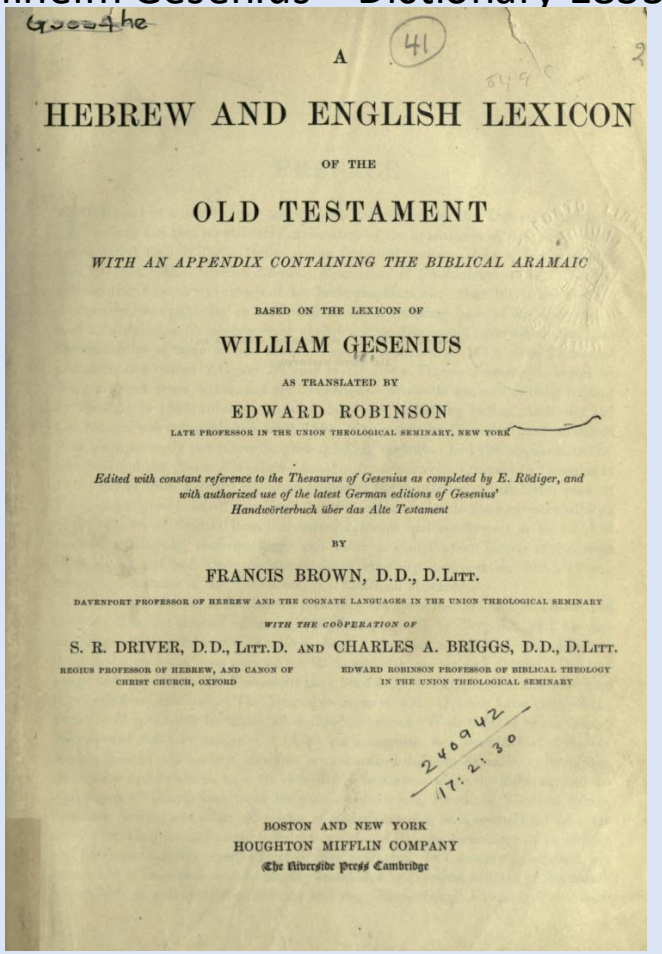
Babylonian Talmud, Avodah Zarah 17b-18a.

"The [Romans] brought forth Rabbi Hanina Ben Teradion and asked him, "Why did you engage in the study of the Torah?" He answered, "Because the Lord my God commanded me." They immediately sentenced him to be burned… They sentenced him to be burned because he used to pronounced the name the way it is written." They took hold of him, wrapped him in a Torah Scroll, surrounded him in bundles of branches and set them on fire. They also brought tufts of wool, which they had soaked in water, and placed them over his heart, so that he should not expire quickly."

Baal was not a name. It was a title that means ”Lord”. The actual name for the canaanite god that they worshipped was Hadad. The canaanite priest said his name was too sacred to use, an “ineffable” name. Only priest can use hadad in special rituals. Everyone else had to refer to Hadad as Ba’Al. It is highly likely that the Pharisees that saw the death of Rabbi Hanina Ben Teradion borrowed the sacred name practice from the Canaanites of the past.

Wilhelm Gesenius – Dictionary 1833 – Samaritan version of the name of God





A

HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON

OF THE

OLD TESTAMENT

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE BIBLICAL ARAMAIC

BASED ON THE LEXICON OF

WILLIAM GESENIUS

AS TRANSLATED BY

EDWARD ROBINSON

LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK

Edited with constant reference to the Thesaurus of Gesenius as completed by E. Rödiger, and with authorized use of the latest German editions of Gesenius' Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament

BY

FRANCIS BROWN, D.D., D.LITT.

DAVENPORT PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AND THE COGNATE LANGUAGES IN THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

WITH THE COÖPERATION OF

S. R. DRIVER, D.D., LITT.D. AND CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D., D.LITT.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW, AND CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

EDWARD ROBINSON PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL THEOLOGY IN THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
The Riverside Press Cambridge

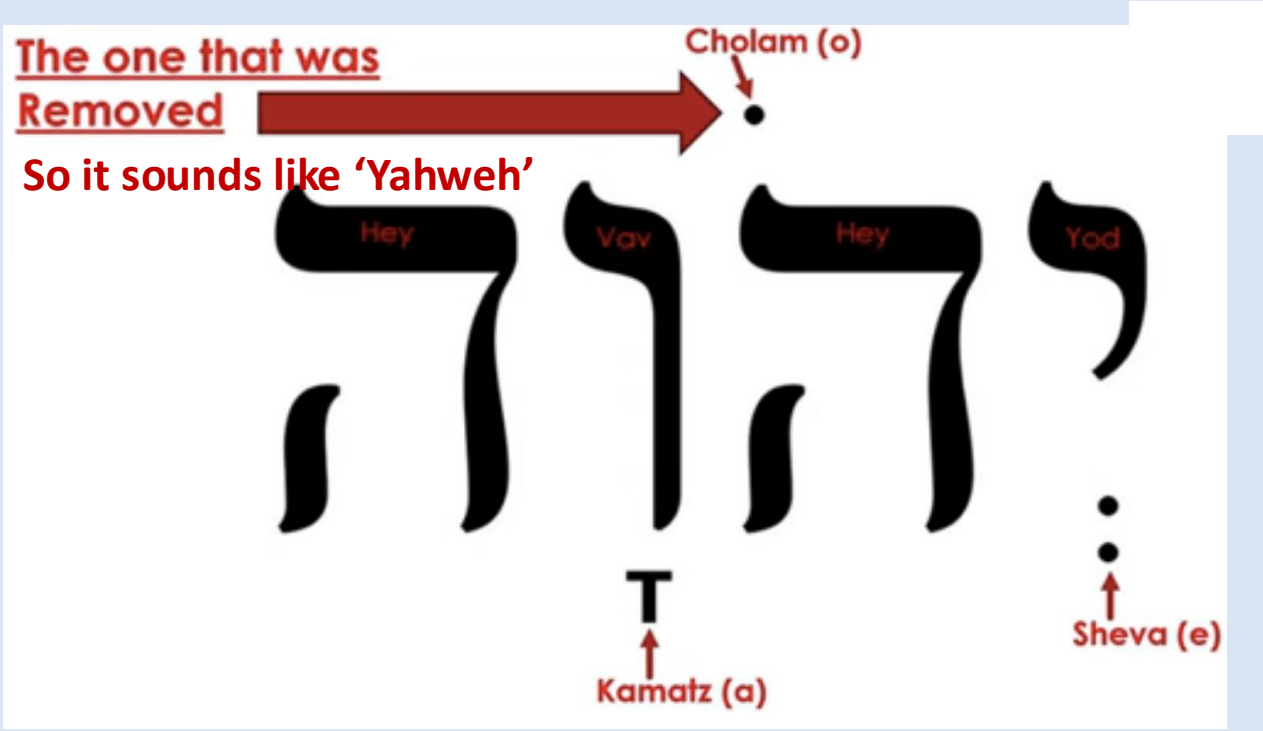
In his 1833 dictionary, Wilhelm Gesenius discussed the Samaritan version of the name of God, which is a variant of the Tetragrammaton (YHWH), the four-letter name of God in the Hebrew Bible.
He addressed the Samaritan version, likely referring to the pronunciation or textual variations found in the Samaritan Pentateuch.

Josephus, Antiquities, Book 12, Chapter 5, Section 5

- "they had erected a temple at the mountain called Gerizzim, though without a name (ἀνώνυμον anonumon)… let our temple which at present hath no name (ἀνώνυμον anonumon) at all, be named the Temple of Jupiter Hellenius (Διὸς Ἑλληνίου Dios Helleniou)."

- The Name the Samaritans used for the god Jupiter was, "Yowehpiter" and the short form was, "Yoweh." Pitor is father and Yowehpiter is father Yoweh. The O in that word was also pronounced as A depending on dialect.

- As of December of 2020, there has been ZERO Old Testament (Tenach) Manuscripts with the name of God recorded as Yahweh.


The one that was
Removed
Cholam (o)
So it sounds like 'Yahweh'
יהוה
Hey
Vav
Hey
Yod
T
Kamatz (a)
Sheva (e)

Yehovah is in the Old Testament 6,827

Yehovah derives from the Hebrew root:

Hayah Hoveh Yihyeh

These words mean “He was”, “He is”, and “He will be.”

That is to say He has always existed, He exist now, and He will always exist.

Jerome and the Vav

In 384 AD Wrote in a letter, Dunand, Papyrus Grecs Bibliques, p. 47, ftn. 4. "The ninth [name of God] is the Tetragrammaton, which they [the Jews] considered, that is unspeakable, and it is written with these letter, Iod, He, Vau, He. Certain ignorant ones, because of the similarity of the characters, when they would find it in Greek books, were accustomed to read PIPI."

Paleo Name in the Greek text, visually transferred into Greek letters = ΠΙΠΙ

Rabbis that passed on the Name

"Sages transmit the four-letter name to their disciples once in a seven-year period." Babylonian Talmud, Kidushin 71a Rabbah Bar Chanah, c. 250-300 AD

["This is my name forever" Exodus 3:15] There is also a secret here received by tradition in the vowels of "this is my name forever (Le'olam)", for they are the vowels of the Great Name….It's mnemonir is "who in Heaven (shach"ak) Menachem Tziyoni, 14th Century

Know, my beloved, how extremely difficult it is to put things like this in writing and even more so a letter sent about from place to place… [concerning] the vowels of the Tetragrammation, which are Sheva, Cholam, Kamatz.. Meir Mahar" am of Lublin, 1608

Rabbis continued..

This is what it says in chapter 34: …[concerning] the Tetragrammation… its vowels received from Sinai are Sheva Cholam Kamatz… Meir Mahar'am of Lublin, 1608 quoting Asher of Krakow, 16th Century

There was a time, and there shall again be a time (a time when all the peoples, all of them, will call on the name of Y"Y, and Y"Y will be one and His name will be one)… for this [tradition of] reading what is not written [i.e. Adonai] will be completely abolished and then we will all read it the way it is written [Yehovah]… Jacob Bacharach, 1896

The Letter J

Giangiorio Trissino (1478-1550) was the first to use the letter “J” in *Trissino’s epistle about the letters recently added in the Italian Language* in 1524. The letter “J” was a different shape for the letter “I”. From the Latin the letter “J” was adopted by the Old French and then English scribes picked it up. The “I” and “J” for English wasn’t distinct until 1633, in the *First English Language Book*. Therefore King James 1611 does not include the letter “J”.

- Some of the Jews from the Waw camp, (actually) do pronounce the Vav as a Vav. In the case that there is a dagesh with the Vav they pronounce it as a Vav. Example David over the Arabic Dawid.
- One that they are consistent with using Waw is when they say, "and" which is a Vav in which they say "We"

Source: Dr. Nehemia Gordon. Nehmiaswall.com: Wow. it's a Vav episode

Vav	Waw
European Jews	Yemenite Jews
Kurdish Jews	Baghdadi Jews
Syrian Jews	
Egyptian Jews	Waw/ Vav
Persian Jews	Libyan Jews
Turkish Jews	Tunisian Jews
Moroccan Jews	Atlas Mt Jews
Algerian Jews	[Samaritans]

Source: Dr. Nehemia Gordon. Nehmiaswall.com: Wow. It's a Vav episode

In Arabic the vav is pronounced as a waw.

- 1st century AD is when the Old Arabic first shows up.
- Gradual influence of Arabic
- Academia assumed the Arabic preserved the Hebrew. They didn't, they preserved the Arabic.
- Linguistic Scholars acknowledge this now but the information is still out there as Vav also being a Waw sound. The Academic world has not cleaned this issue up because many in the academic world think the Waw has been settled with God's name being Yahweh.

Vav	Waw
European Jews	Yemenite Jews
Kurdish Jews	Baghdadi Jews
Syrian Jews	
Egyptian Jews	Waw/ Vav
Persian Jews	Libyan Jews
Turkish Jews	Tunisian Jews
Moroccan Jews	Atlas Mt Jews
Algerian Jews	[Samaritans]

Source: Dr. Nehemia Gordon. Nehmiaswall.com: Wow. It's a Vav episode

https://colnect.com/et/coins/coin/82260-1_Mar

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colnect Lihtne hallata isiklikku kollektsiooni – **Logige sisse**

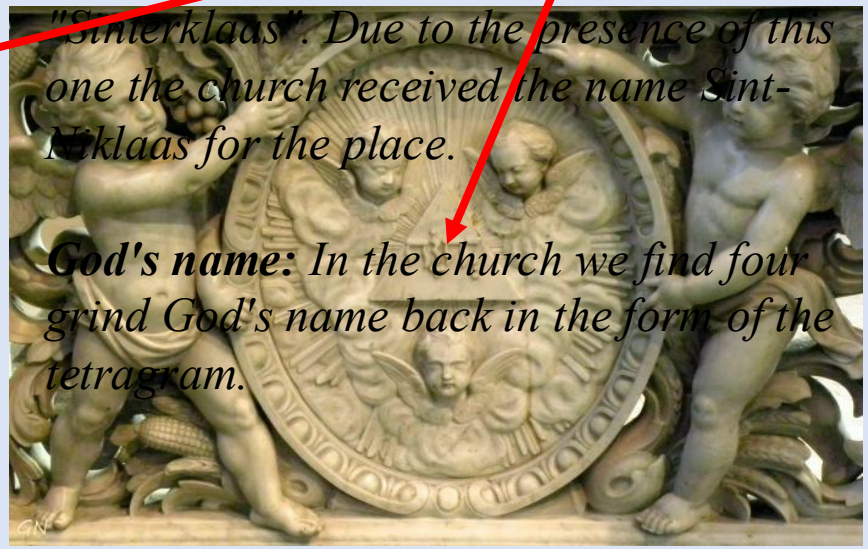
Kategooriad ▼ | Mündid | Kataloog | Kollektsionäärid | Minu loendid | Fooru

Müntide kataloog : Münt › 1 Mark (Svenska)

Riik:	Rootsi
Seeria:	1604~1611 – 46th King Charles IX (Karl IX)
Kataloogi koodid:	**Colnecti koodid** SE-000338
	Maailma mündid km13
Välja lastud:	Login to see complete item details
Viimase väljalaske aeg:	Login to see complete item details
Ringlussfäär:	Standardsed käibemündid
Koostis:	Hõbe
Kuju:	Ring
Kaal:	4,94 g
Läbimõõt:	29 mm
Nimiväärtus:	1 Rootsi mark
Skoor:	100% Täpsus: Väga väike
Kirjeldus:	Login to see complete item details
Osta kohe:	Sarnased esemed eBays

In the Belgian province of East Flanders, the city of Sint-Niklaas is located between Ghent and Antwerp. She becomes considered the capital of the Waasland. The population amounts to approximately 72,000 people. The history of the city begins in 1217. The Bishop of Tournai focused on this place a church for Saint Nicholas of Myra, popularly known better known as "Sinterklaas". Due to the presence of this one the church received the name Sint-Niklaas for the place.

YHVH



God's name: *In the church we find four grind God's name back in the form of the tetragram.*

St Nikolai Church Stralsund Germany – 13th Century AD

Genesis 28:17: .. “How awesome is this place! This is none other than the house of God; this is the gate of heaven.”

Ducat of Denmark 1644 / 1645

Danish Coin also had the latin phrase “iustus Iudex” Meaning “Righteous Judge”, a phrase describing Yehovah in Psalms 7:12 and 2 Timothy 4:8. The phrase “Yehovah Iustus Iudex” was the personal Motto of King Christian IV (1588-1648) who commissioned these coins.

Nehemiah Gordon at Nehemiaswall.com

https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces109358.html

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1 Ducat - Christian IV Hebræermønt

© Bruun Rasmussen Kunstauktioner

Obverse

Crowned king standing right, holding scepter with right hand and royal orb with left. King's figure is inside beaded circle while legend is outside.

Script: Latin

Lettering: CHRISTIANUS: IIII:D:G:DAN:R:

Translation: Christian IV King of Denmark by the grace of God

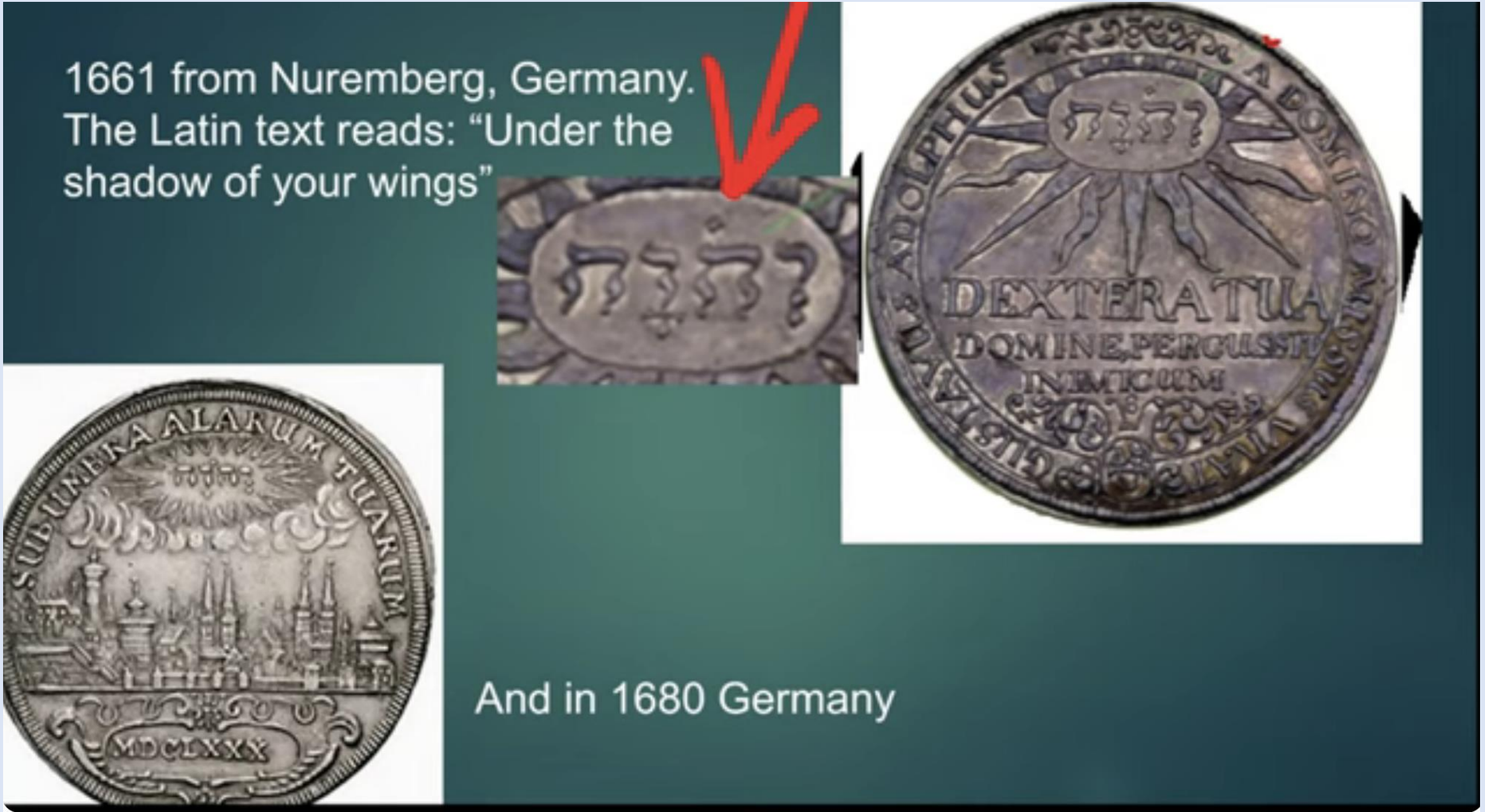
Features

Issuer	Denmark
King	Christian IV (*1588-1648*)
Type	Standard circulation coins
Years	1644-1648
Value	1 Ducat (2)
Currency	Rigsdaler specie (*1625-1813*)
Composition	Gold (.979)
Weight	3.49 g
Diameter	24 mm
Shape	Round
Demonetized	Yes
Number	N#109358
References	KM#141, Fr#39

Switzerland Gustav Adolph 1632

YHVH

1661 from Nuremberg, Germany. The Latin text reads “Under the shadow of your wings”


1661 from Nuremberg, Germany. The Latin text reads: “Under the shadow of your wings”
DEXTERA TUA
DOMINE PERCUSSIT
INIMICUM
SUB UMBRA ALARUM TUARUM
MDCLXXX
And in 1680 Germany

Many coins were minted bearing God's name. This one dated 1661, is from Nuremberg, Germany. The Latin text reads: "Under the shadow of your wings"

1700 Antique German Silver Medallion EBTH

c.1700 GERMANY AUGSBURG SILVER MARRIAGE WEDDING MEDAL

YHVH

https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces62297.html

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Numista › Catalogue › Sweden › Sweden

4 Mark - Karl IX First serie

© Heritage Auctions

Obverse

Armored bare-headed bust of Prince Karl, with raised right arm holding a scepter behind the shoulder. Prince bust is at top of a crowned shield with Greater Arms of Sweden (Three crowns of Sweden in first and fourth quadrant; Folkungs Lion in second and third; smaller shield with Vasa Arms in center). Shield and King are partially inside a circle with legend outside, along the rim. Date is divided at either sides of shield.

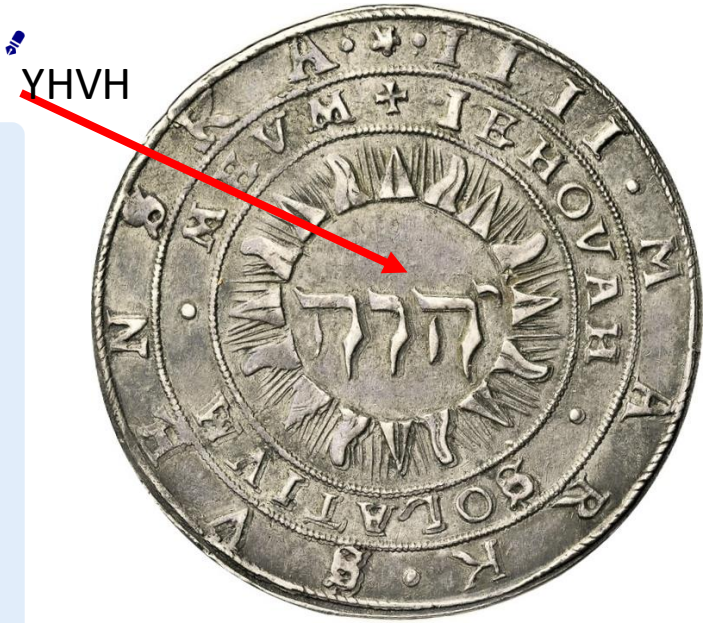
Script: Latin

Lettering:
CAROLVS · D:G · DESIGN·REX· SVECIÆ · & · PRINCEPS · HÆR · *
16 05

Translation: Karl, by the Grace of God, designed King and hereditary Prince of Sweden

Features

Issuer	Sweden
King	Charles IX (*1604-1611*)
Type	Standard circulation coins
Years	1604-1606
Value	4 Marks (⅔)
Currency	First riksdaler (*1598-1665*)
Composition	Silver (.821)
Weight	19.75 g
Diameter	41 mm
Shape	Round
Demonetized	Yes
Number	N#62297
References	KM#15



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Numista › Catalogue › Germany › German States › Hesse-Cassel › Hesse-Cassel

1 Thaler - William V

© Heritage Auctions

Features

Issuer	Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel (Hesse-Cassel)
Landgrave	William V (*1627-1637*)
Type	Standard circulation coins
Years	1629-1635
Value	1 Thaler
Currency	Thaler
Composition	Silver
Diameter	44 mm
Shape	Round (irregular)
Technique	Hammered
Demonetized	Yes
Number	N#60471
References	KM#115

Obverse

Crowned Hessian arms in 5-fold oval.

Script: Latin

Lettering: WILHELM9 . D : G : LANDGRAVI9 . HASSIAE . COM : C : D : Z : E : NID :

Unabridged legend: Wilhelmus Dei Gratia Landgravius Hassiae Comes Cattimeliboci Dieziae Ziegenheinae et Niddae

Translation: William, by the Grace of God, Landgrave of Hessen, Count of Cattimelibocus, Diez, Ziegenhain and Nidda

Reverse

Palmtree in storm, town in background.

Scripts: Hebrew, Latin

Lettering:
IEHOVA · VOLENTE · HUMILIS · LEVABOR
. T .
יהוה

Translation:
God Willing, I Will Be Lifted Up In Humility
YHWH

YHVH

https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces294595.html

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1 Thaler - William V Weidenbaumtaler

© Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Obverse

Crowned lion rampant left, crossed picks between legs.

Script: Latin

Lettering:
* WILLHELM 9 · D : G : LANDGRAVI9 · HASSIÆ : COM : C : D : Z : ETN
16 37
· G · · K ·

Reverse

Large willow tree being blown in thunderstorm and struck with lightning;
village buildings and churches on either side; radiate YHWH in Hebrew (tetragrammaton) above.

Script: Latin

Lettering: VNO · VOLENTE · HuMILIS · LEVABOR

Mint

Kassel, Germany

Features

Issuer	Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel (Hesse-Cassel)
Landgrave	William V (*1627-1637*)
Type	Standard circulation coins
Year	1637
Value	1 Thaler
Currency	Thaler
Composition	Silver
Weight	28.72 g
Diameter	44 mm
Shape	Round
Demonetized	Yes
Number	N#294595
References	KM#162.7, Dav ST#A6764, Schütz III#910

See 118 sale offers

YHVH

https://en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces339491.html

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2 Thalers - William VI Weidenbaumtaler

© Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Osnabrück and Lübke & Wiedemann KG, Leonberg

Features

Issuer	Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel (Hesse-Cassel)
Landgrave	William VI (*1637-1663*)
Type	Standard circulation coins
Year	1637
Value	2 Thalers
Currency	Thaler
Composition	Silver
Weight	57.84 g
Shape	Round
Demonetized	Yes
Number	N#339491
References	KM#184, Dav ST#6769, Schütz III#1003.1

See 119 sale offers

Obverse

Crowned lion rampant left, star in front, date below.

Script: Latin

Lettering:
⊠ WILHELM9 • D: G: LANDGRAVI9 • HASSIÆ • COM: C: D: Z: E: N:
L H
1637

Reverse

Large willow tree being blown in thunderstorm and struck with lightning; village buildings and churches on either side; radiate YHWH in Hebrew (tetragrammaton) above.

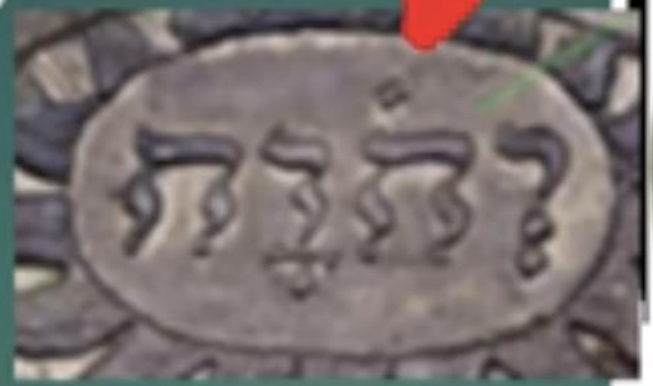
Scripts: Hebrew, Latin

Lettering: IEHOVA VOLENTE HUMILIS LEVABOR

Translation: Jehovah willing, I will lift up the lowly.

YHVH

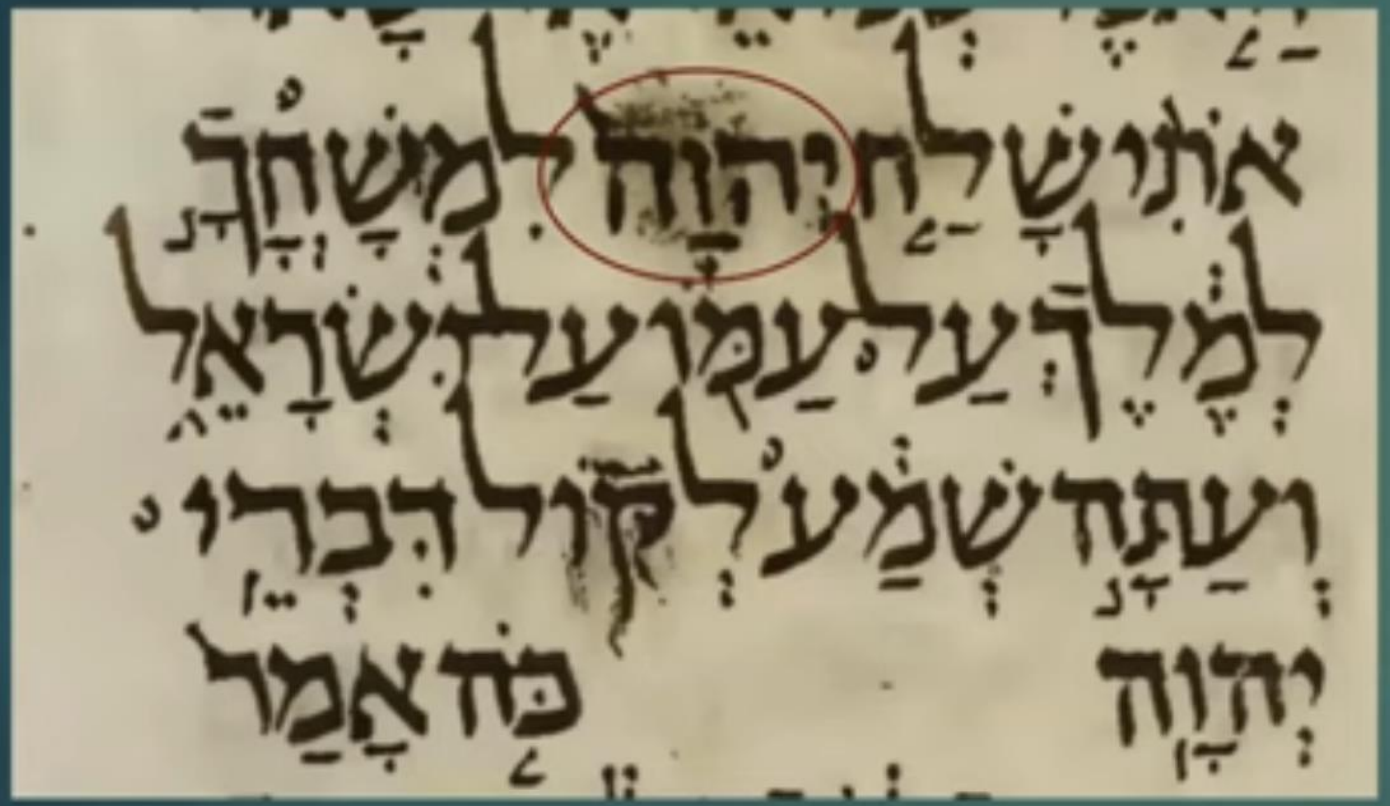
1661 from Nuremberg, Germany. The Latin text reads: “Under the shadow of your wings”



And in 1680 Germany

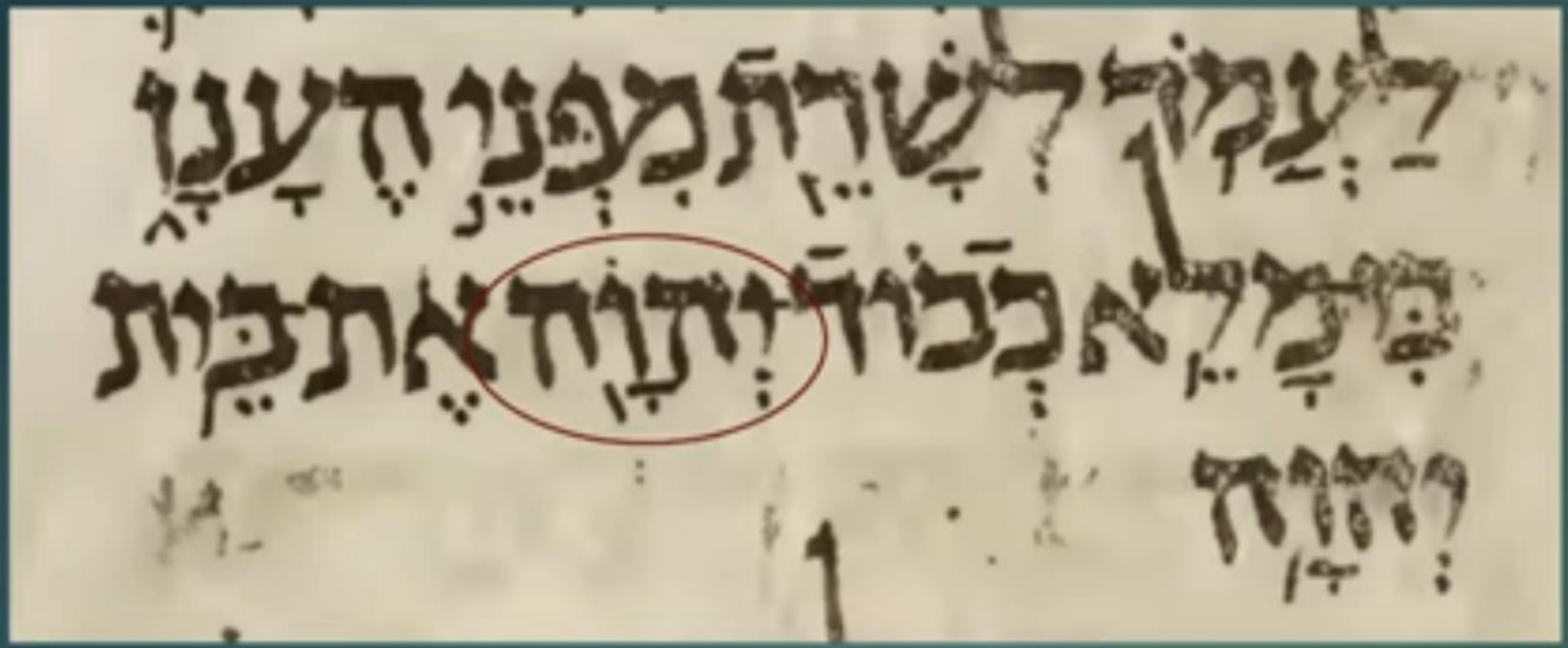
1700 Antique German Silver Medallion EBTH

Aleppo Codex



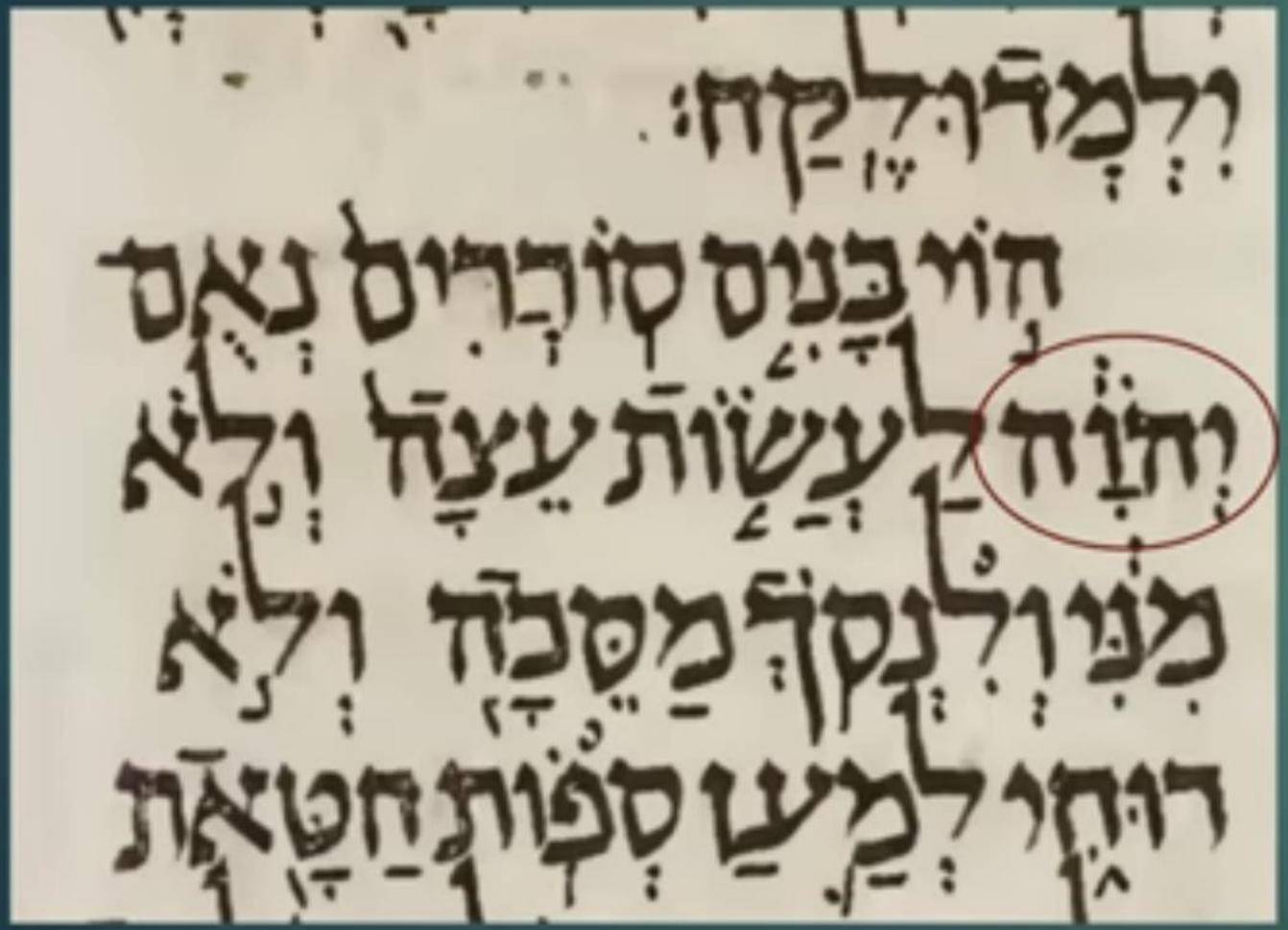
Samuel said to Saul, “I am the one Yehovah sent to anoint you king over His people Israel. Therefore, listen to Yeh-vah’s command!” 1 Samuel 15:1 Page 87

Aleppo Codex



” so that, because of the cloud, the cohanim could not stand up to perform their service; for the glory of Yehovah filled the house of Yeh-vah.” 1 Kings 8:11 Page 154, Folio77b

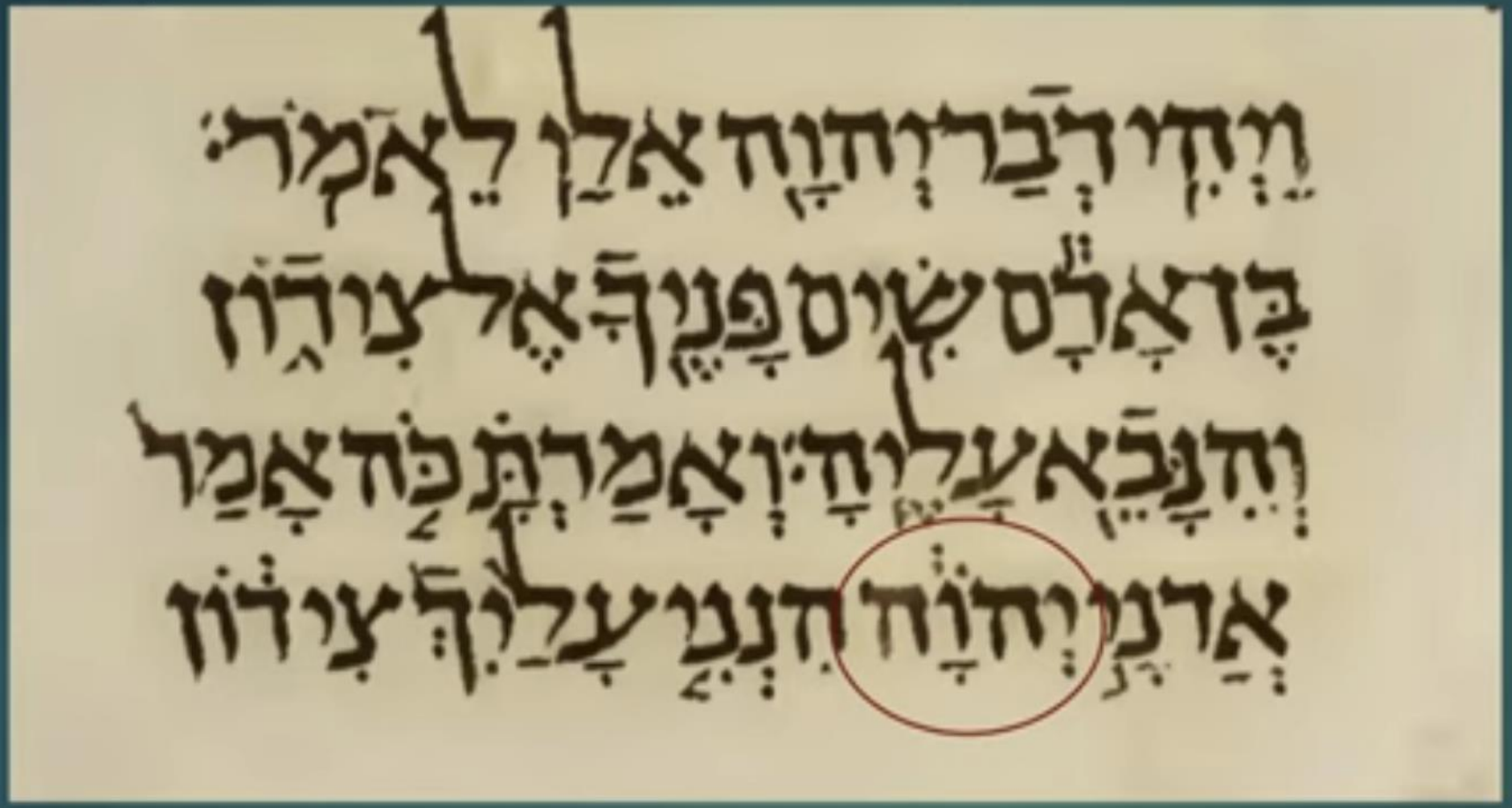
Aleppo Codex



“Woe to the rebellious children,” says Yehovah. “They make plans, but the plans are not mine; they develop alliances, but not from my Spirit, in order to pile sin upon sin.” Isaiah 30:1 Page 229 Folio 115a

Note: double dot past the vowel is a pause.

Aleppo Codex

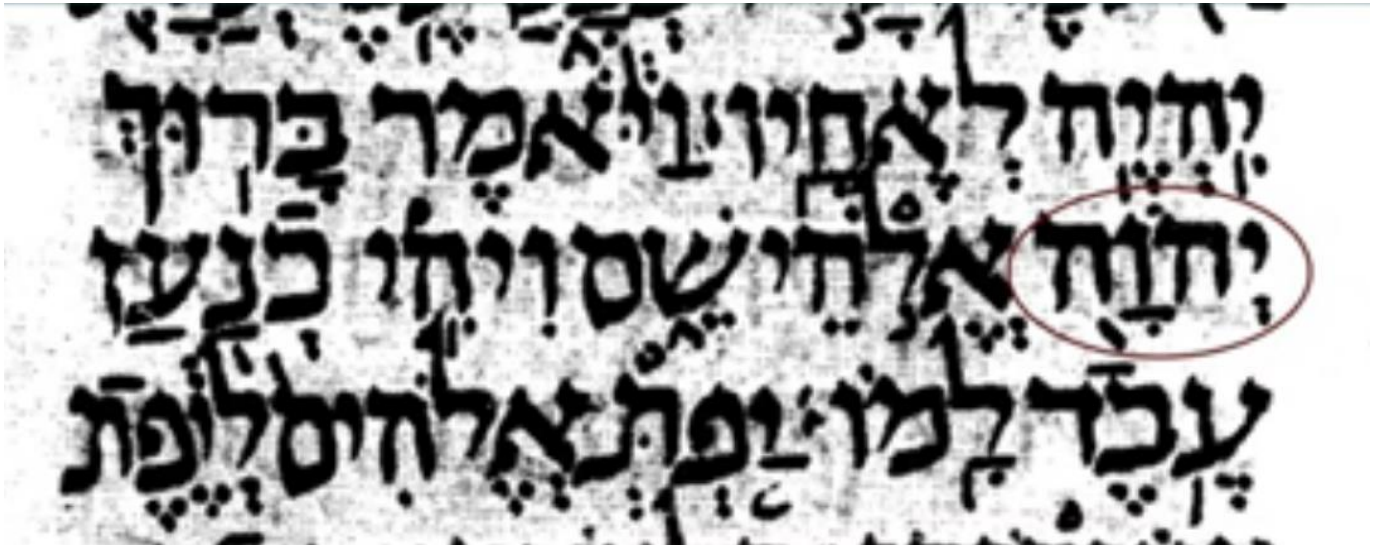


“Say that Adonai Yeh-vah says: ‘I am against you, Tzidon; but I will be glorified in you. They will know that I am Yehovah, once I execute judgments in her and show my holiness in her.” Ezekiel 28:22 Page 354, Folio 177b.

Lenngingrad Codex Genesis 3:14

"And Yehovah God said unto the serpent: 'Because thou hast done this, cursed art thou from among all cattle, and from among all beasts of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life."

Lenningrad Codex Genesis 9:26



And he said: Blessed be Yehovah, the God of Shem; and let Canaan be their servant

Lenngingrad Code Exodus 3:2

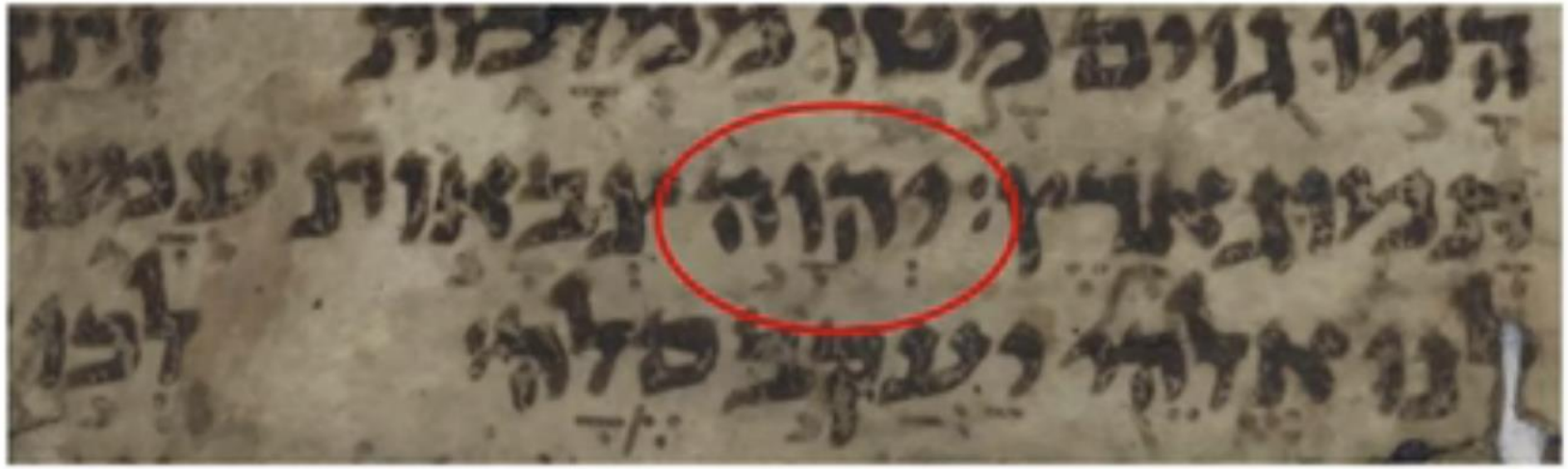
And the angel of Yehovah appeared unto him in a flame of fire out Of the midst of a bush, and he looked and behold the bush burned With fire, aand the bush was not consumed.

1300 – 1399 Pentateuch with punctuations
Genesis, Crown Damascus

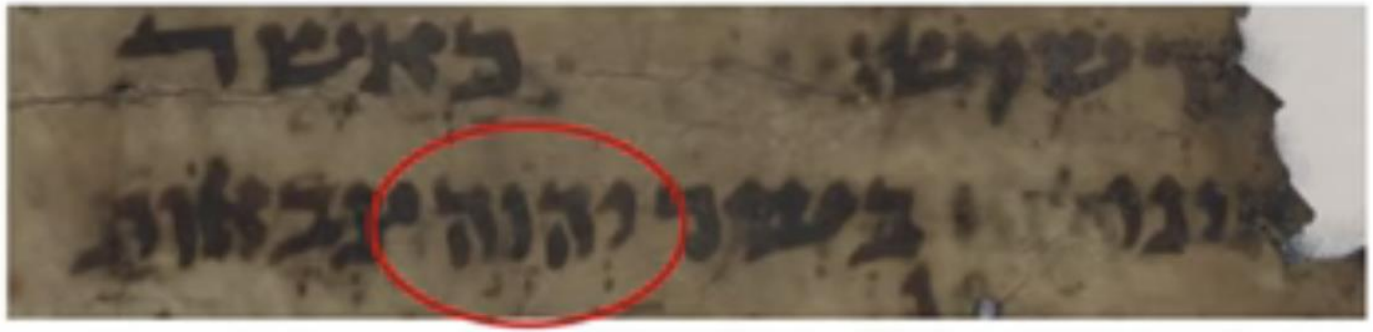
Oriental 9880 National British Library
Leviticus 23:26 (11th – 12th Century)

Yehovah found in the Cairo Genizah Collection

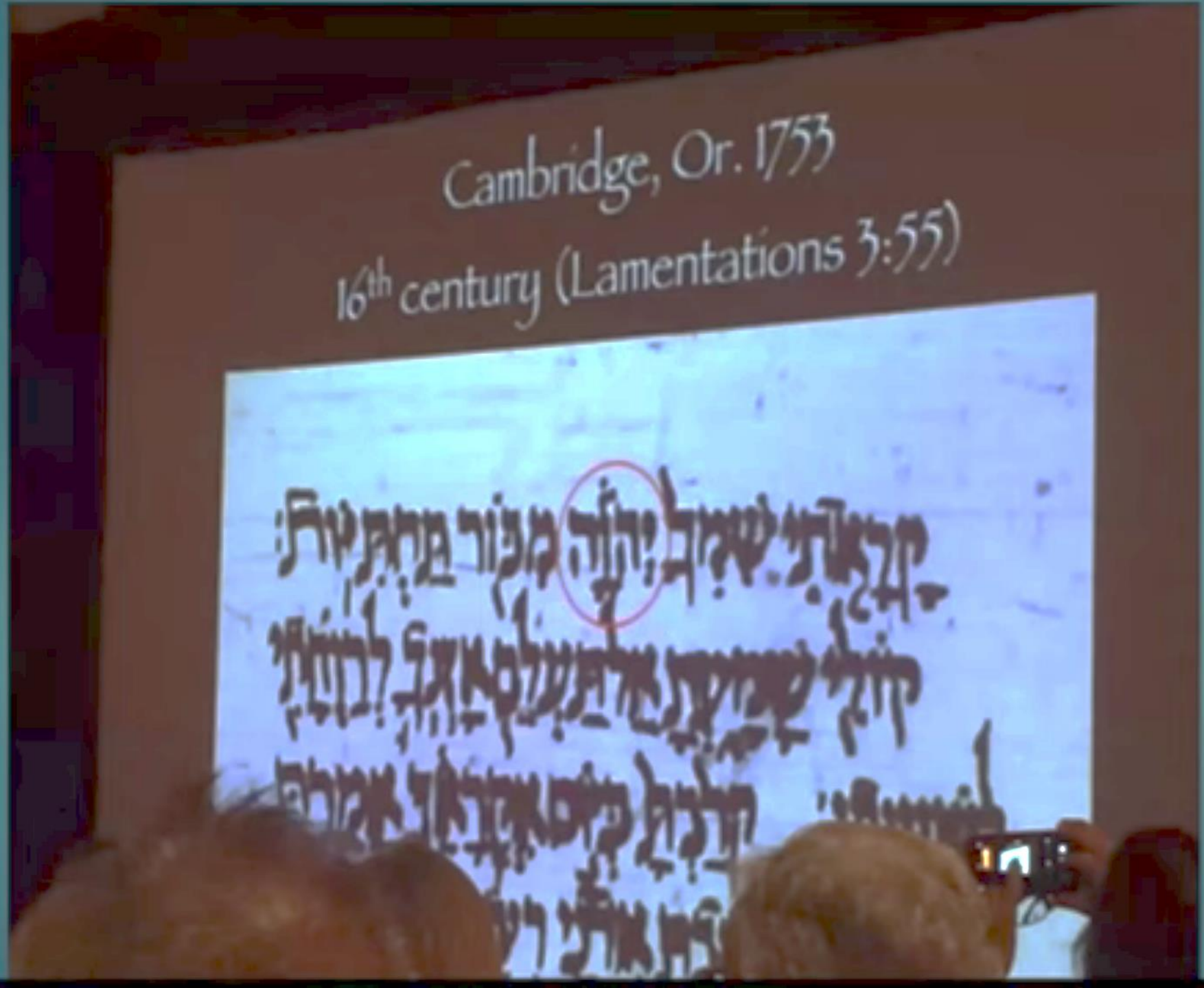
Manuscript Code: T-S A13.29 (1r)



Manuscript Code: T-S A13.29 (1v)



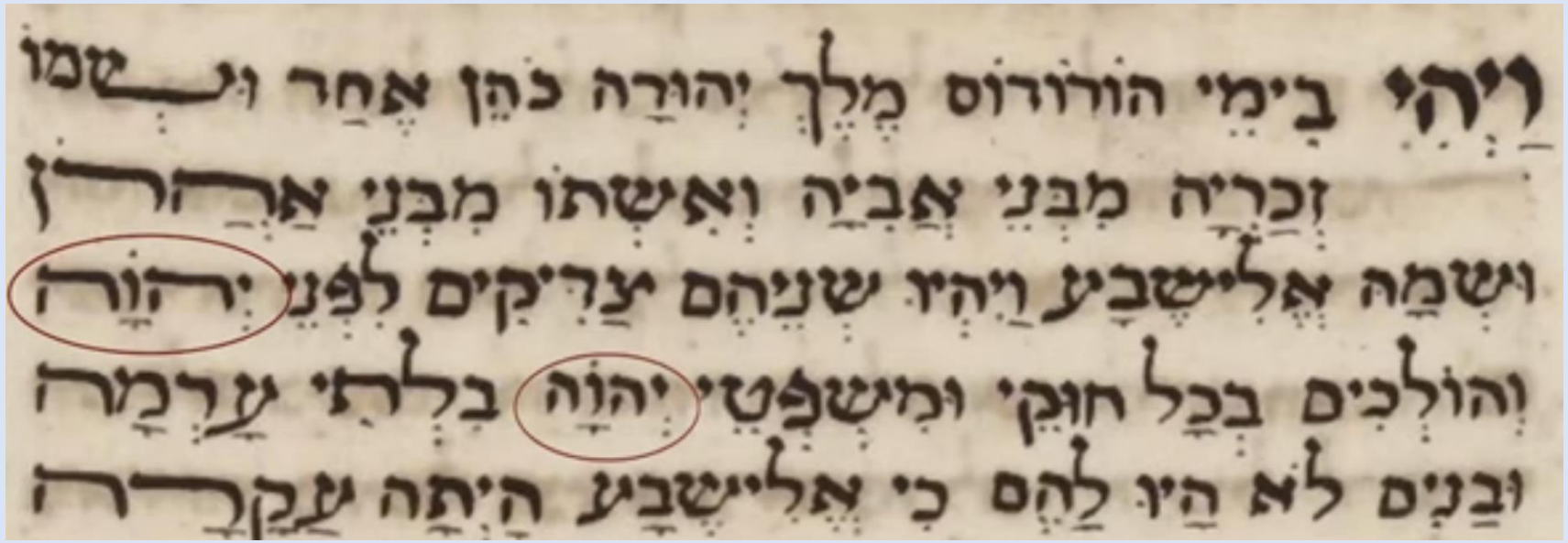
Cairo Codex of the Prophets Ezekiel 7:4 - 897 AD



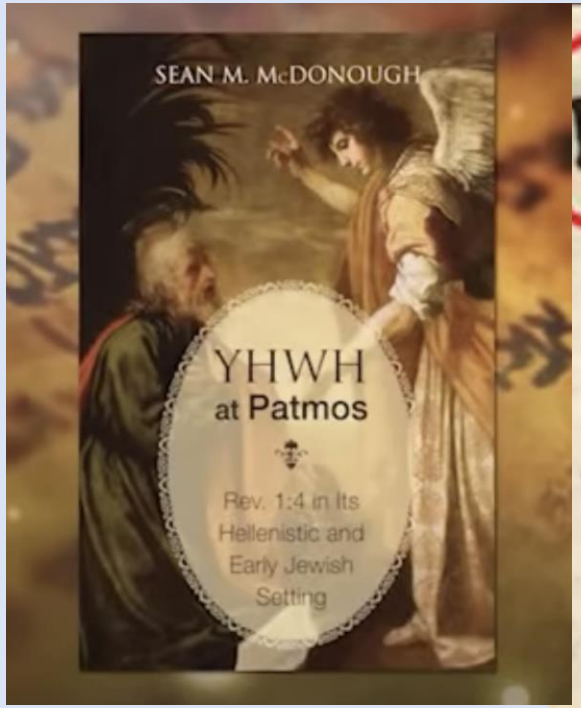
PROJECT TRUTH MINISTRIES

MS 206 found in a Kurdistan Jewish synagogue in Northern Iraq (dates to 11th Century) EXODUS 10

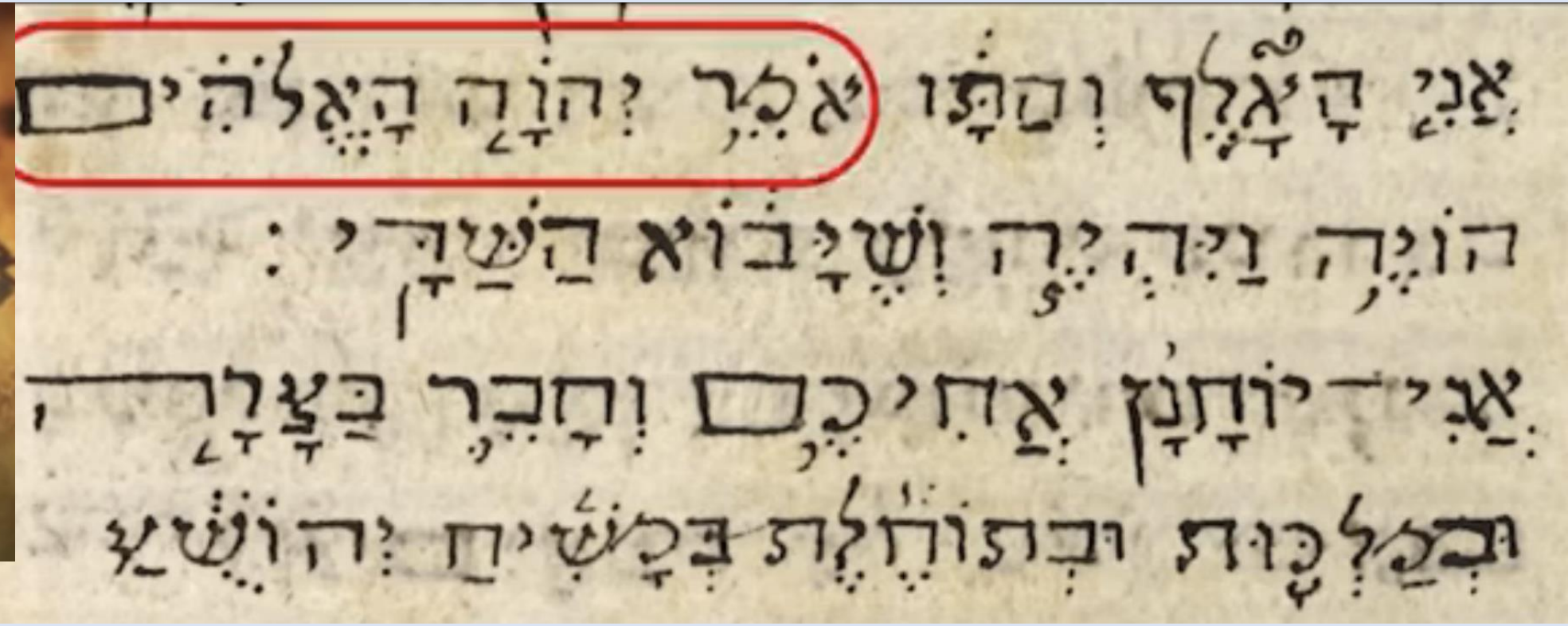
HEBREW LUKE, FOUND IN THE VATICAN JUNK BOX



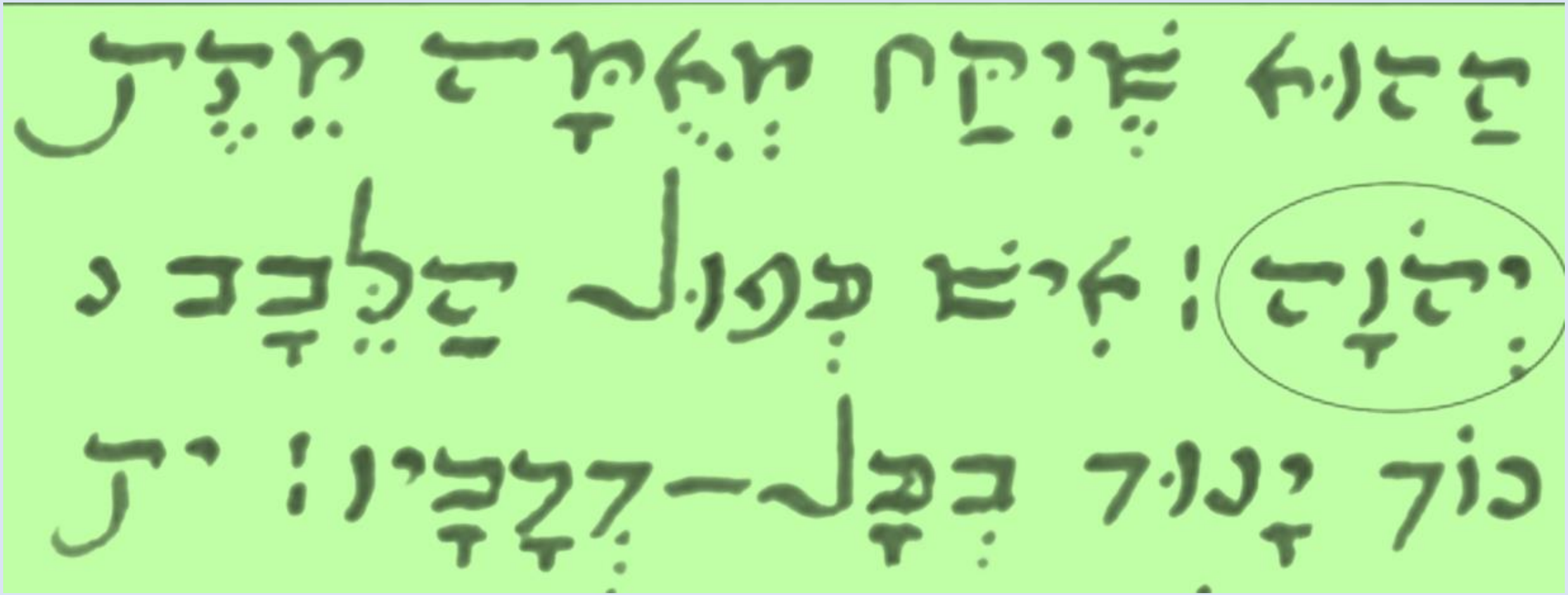
And it came to pass in the days of Herod, King of Judah, a certain Kohen, his name was Zechariah from the sons of Aviyah, and his wife from the children of Aaron and her name was Elisheva, And both of them were righteous before Yehovah and wlaking in all the statues and Judgements of Yehovah, without guile, and they did not have children: Elisheva was barren.


SEAN M. McDONOUGH
YHWH
at Patmos
Rev. 1:4 in Its Hellenistic and Early Jewish Setting

Rev 1:8


אֲנִי הָאָלֶף וְהַתָּו אָמַר יְהוָה הָאֱלֹהִים
הוֶֹה וַיהוֶֹה וְשָׁבֽוּא הַשַּׁדָּי׃
אֲנִי יוֹחָנָן אֲחִיכֶם וְחֹבֵר בַּצָּרָה
וּבַמַּלְכוּת וּבְתוֹחֶלֶת בְּיֵשׁוּעַ יְהוֹשֻׁעַ

Hebrew James written in a Safaratic Script



1500 – 1599 The Epistles of St James in Hebrew translationm with a Latin dedication to King Henry

Other Manuscripts with full vowels present:

- B52 Russian National Library
- Oriental 4445
- Sassoon 1053
- Hebrew Union College (MS #1, C1075)
- Or 9880
- MS 206

As of December 31, 2020 – Total count is 2,441 Manuscripts….

Sources

Sources: Nehemia Gordon

nehemiaswall.com

Shattering The Conspiracy of Silence

BIBLE

The Tetragram RJ. Ruruli Sons of Zion vs Sons of Greece Vol. 1 Dr. Miles Jones

Various libraries around the world